MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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# GALLANTRY OF BLUEJACKETS IN MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS IN PHILIPPINES' GROUP TOLD

## Reporter Accompanies Unit on Landings On Cuyo Isles

## TYPHOON OVERCOME

### Native Inhabitants Are Happy To Pledge Allegiance to Japanese Forces

[Photo, Map on Page 2]

By YOSHIMOTO KANAI,
Member of the Navy Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN BASE, November 2.—The maintenance of peace and order in the Philippines, composed of more than 7,000 islands, keeps the Imperial Navy Units there constantly busy.

Following a Naval landing party in mopping-up operations in the Cuyo group (between Mindoro and Palawan) recently, this reporter was an eye-witness to the gallantry and assiduity of the officers and men who had to comb one island after another in the teeth of a terrific typhoon at 740 millimeters per second.

Below is given the reporter's diary of the expedition:

After leaving our base, we had a difficult voyage all through. We landed at Cuyo island, our destination, on a certain morning. Cuyo City was desolate, save for a Spanish and an American missionary and 10 odd citizens.

Divided into an undisclosed number of groups, the landing party advanced to Labuan, 70 kilometers west of the city, and Suba, 50 kilometers south of the city.

This reporter joined the Suba group. The language barrier presented an almost insurmountable difficulty. A dialect peculiar to this region was the only language spoken. Neither in English, Tagalog nor Visayan could our interpreters make themselves understood.

It was nearly 2:00 p.m. when we had lunch with coconut water for tea. We had conducted a long search in the blazing heat.

Cuyo City had changed completely when we got back. The inhabitants had returned before we knew it. On either side of the road, mats were spread on which unhulled rice was being dried. Chinese merchants, unseen in the morning, opened their water tanks for us to take a bath. The delighted sailors, for the first time in several days, washed dust and grease off their bodies.

We were informed by an American missionary, a North Carolinan, that two Japanese under the escort of a Filipino military police sergeant were removed to another island in a sailboat. We gnashed our teeth in vexation.

Certain Day. Bisucay, Capnoyan, Lubic and Patonga which we had mopped up are all shoaly islands surrounded by coral reefs. Looking at Bisucay through telescopes in the ship, we found that the inhabitants had fled into the mountains. They had, apparently, been misled by anti-Japanese propaganda. Our stalwarts immediately landed on Bisucay in a cutter. A star-spangled banner and rifle bullets were discovered in a nippa house. They probably belonged to enemy remnants.

Bisucay, Capnoyan and Lubic are all small, barren islands with a population of 150 each. Uncomplainingly, in perspiration and fighting waves our stalwarts combed these islands, looking like mustard seeds on the map, one by one. The corns in their hands swelled and grew more red as they marched.

We landed on Patonga island at 4:00 p.m. A Japanese ship had been attacked here at the beginning of a certain month. There was no worthy catch in store for us. But we were filled with indescribable tension. In a hut near the beach were discovered cowhide, large hatchets and old drums scattered round in disorder. Apparently, this was a watch-cottage. Remnants and refractory inhabitants, 19 in number, entrenched in coconut groves and in bushes put up a tough resistance. We shot them all to death.

Certain Day. We went to Cocoro, Tagauayan, Canipo, Agutaya and Maracanao, lying northeast of Cuyo. Violent waves drenched us to the loin. On the small but beautiful island of Cocoro the village head-

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### *Manchoukuo Emperor Sees 28 Oil Paintings Presented by Japan*

Domei

**HSINKING, November 2.—It was revealed today that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo visited on October 31 the art gallery displaying the 28 oil paintings which were presented to the Government of Manchoukuo by Keigetsu Matsubayashi and Ikuma Arishima, Japanese painters, in token of celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire. Formal presentation of the paintings was made to Premier Chang Ching-hui on October 31. His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to visit the exhibition on the same day and listened to explanations given by the two painters. His Majesty showed much interest in the exhibits, it was said.**

# VIOLENCE SPREADS THROUGHOUT INDIA

### Situation Worsens Since Japanese Bombing Operations—Times Building Burned

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 2.—Since the beginning of Japanese bombing operations in India, the anti-British movement has shown a marked increase in intensity with violence spreading throughout the country, from Calcutta in the east, to Madura in the south, and to Karachi in the west. That the organized movement is progressing can be seen even through the censored and distorted British news.

Among the new anti-British actions admitted by the British are the following:

Karachi: The British army's public works storerooms were fired on October 28.

Bombay: The offices of the British government organ Times of India were burned down.

Ahmadabad: Since October 28 government workers, factory hands, students, teachers, have been on strike. They carried out a large scale anti-British demonstration on Sunday and in a violent clash with the police, many were killed and injured.

Korapor: 16 Indian officers were executed by a firing squad charged with planning revolt.

Bihar: Over 10 cases a day of damage done to post offices and railways.

Orissa: 252 Indians, including 214 members of the lower house were arrested in demonstrations held on Sunday.

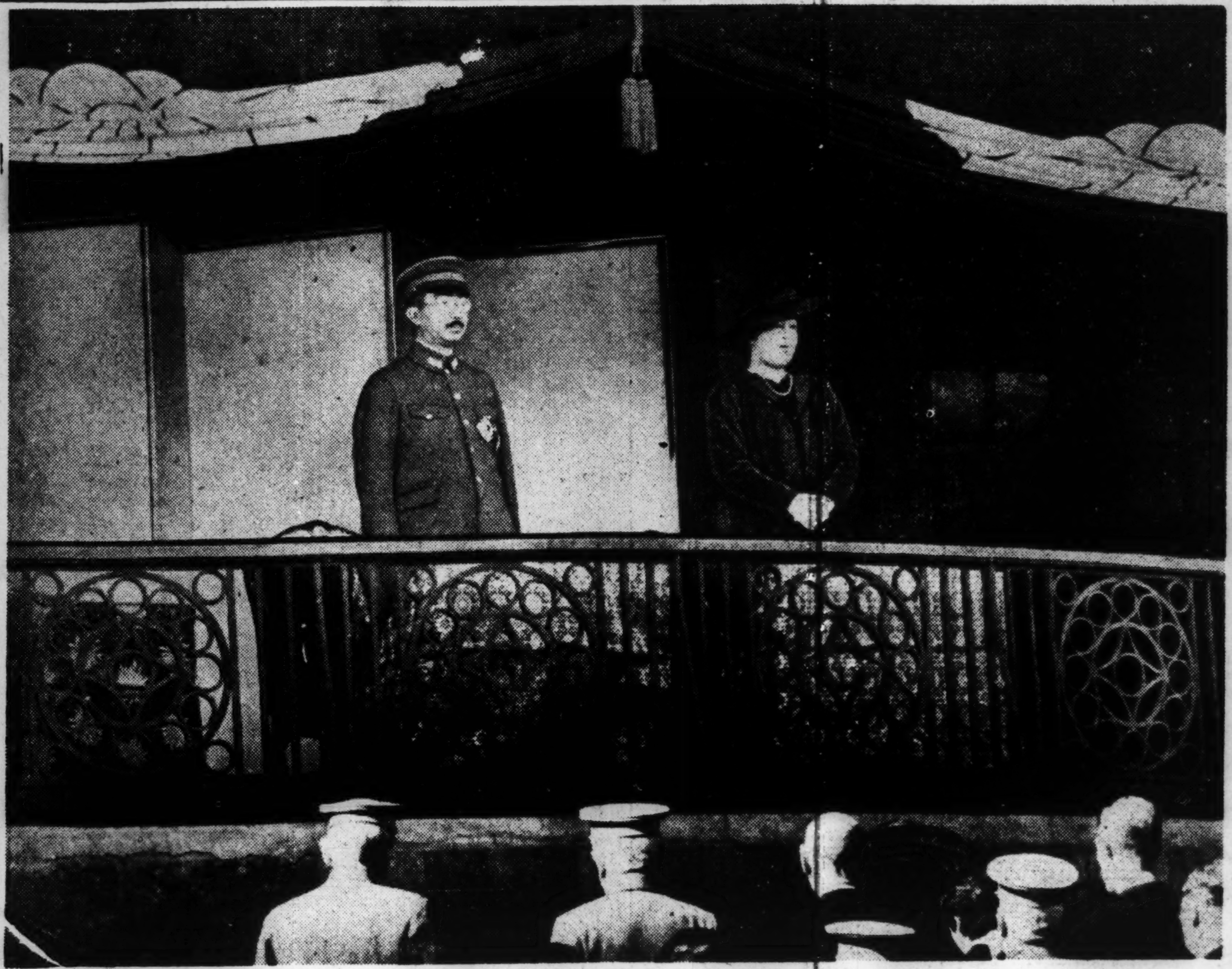
## SHIDEHARA IS APPOINTED TO HEAD TRAINING BOARD

### Elder Brother of Former Foreign Minister Is First Director of Organ Under New Ministry

Tan Shidehara, elder brother of former Foreign Minister Kijuro Shidehara, and former President of the Taihoku Imperial University, has been appointed the first director of the newly established Southern Training Board which will fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Mr. Shidehara will be accorded Shinnin rank.

Mr. Shidehara is a native of Osaka. He is 72 years old. After graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1893, he served successively as professor at the Zoshikan College, Kagoshima, principal of the Yamanashi Middle School, professor at the Tokyo Normal College, education inspector of the Education Ministry, principal of the Hiroshima Normal School, Director of the Library Bureau of the Education Ministry and a President of the Taihoku Imperial University. From this last-mentioned post he resigned in September, 1937, since then he has been professor-emeritus at the same University.

# Their Majesties Witness Shrine Meet



Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress at the 13th Grand Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet on Monday.

# DEVELOPMENT BODY WILL BE BOLSTERED

### Nippon Asia Federation to Have New Structure With Miyata As Chairman

With the advent of Mitsuo Miyata as the new chairman of the board of directors, the Dai Nippon Asia Development Federation will carry out a sweeping reorganization to expand and further strengthen its functions. In a meeting held on Sunday it was decided to reduce the existing 9 bureaus to 5, and to establish one general office and one commission.

By the new decision, the two bureaus of ideology and planning have been abolished, the training bureau has been expanded, and the Third Bureau which formerly controlled the movement in North China and Mongolia, and the Fourth Bureau which dealt with the movement in Central and South China, have been incorporated in a new Third Bureau.

The Movement First Bureau, which until the present concerned itself with the movement in Japan Proper will henceforth be expanded and strengthened as the First Bureau. It will incorporate parts of the bureaus of ideology and planning, and with Masayoshi Kimura of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as chairman, carry out a centralized ideological policy.

The Second Bureau will handle the movement in Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo, and the former Movement Fifth Bureau will, as the Fourth Bureau, take care of the movement in the South.

The new officers of the federation are as follows: Director-General Mitsuo Miyata.

General Affairs Bureau: Sadao Nakayama.

First Bureau: Masayoshi Kimura.

Second Bureau: Lieutenant-General Susumu Fujita.

Third Bureau: Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda.

Fourth Bureau: Vice-Admiral Kamesaburo Nakamura.

Training Office: Lieutenant-General Ban Nakayama.

Planning Commission: Concurrently headed by the director-general.

### Yano Gets Shanghai Post

The Foreign Office on Monday announced the appointment of Seiki Yano as Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai.

## *Entertainment and Lecture Programs To Feature Kindness Week From Nov. 8*

On the occasion of the 11th Imperial Rescript Observance Day, the second campaign of Kindness and Gratitude Week will be started on November 8 under the sponsorship of 15 various associations and organizations, including the Metropolitan Police Board, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Dai Nippon Youth Corps, the Dai Nippon Women's Association, the Federation of General Mobilization Organization, and others, according to Domei. Chiba, Kanagawa, and Saitama prefectures will also participate in the campaign.

The first week of November will be set aside as a preliminary week. During that week, in accordance with the instruction of General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, special emphasis will be placed on kindness at the information desk and over telephone operations, kindness and consideration on the part of passengers and speedy solution of consultation matters brought by the people to the Municipal Consultation Office. The preliminary week will be brought to a close with a radio address by Mayor Kishimoto at 6 a.m. on November 8.

A conference will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on November 14, by members of the women's kindness corps, those store keepers who were previously honored for their kindness by the Commercial National Service Federation, and the Municipal Youth Corps. At this meeting the problem of standing in line for shopping and the proper treatment of customers by shop owners will be fully discussed.

A group of lecturers and entertainers will visit various places in the city every day during the week, giving lectures and exhibiting paper puppet shows.

The inauguration of a Kindness Association in each ward and in various offices will be encouraged. In

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# Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, November 3, 1942

**(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)**

### Meiji-Setsu

ASAHI—Greeting the first Meiji-setsu in the War of Greater East Asia, it is a source of great inspiration that the people of Japan are able to present to the Meiji Shrine a large number of brilliant victories and a solid determination to carry the holy war through to final victory.

The Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet, which is dedicated to the spirit of the great Emperor Meiji, will end today. Some 27,000 young people from throughout Japan, as well as from far-off Manchoukuo and China came to this meet and have participated conscientiously and cleanly.

On Monday, His Majesty the Emperor and Her Majesty the Empress personally worshipped at the Meiji Shrine and then graciously honored the Shrine Meet with Their attendance. It goes without saying that the athletes and those visiting the meet as well as every Japanese throughout the land were moved with deep emotion that Their Imperial Majesties so graciously encouraged physical training, and thereby strengthened anew their determination to do everything for victory.

With the Shrine Meet as the center, the spirit of the people has been strengthened more than ever, and the training for healthy people and healthy soldiers has taken another bounding leap forward. Thus is the people's regard for the Eminent Virtues of the Emperor Meiji, and the answer to the Imperial Consideration for the people. It is appropriate to the celebrations for Meiji-setsu that the people vow to give their total strength in order to bring final victory.

We offer our most respectful felicitations for Meiji-setsu and offer our prayers for the long life of His Majesty the Emperor.

### Greater East Asian Writers' Convention

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Participated in by about 70 representatives from Manchoukuo, China, Mengchiang and Chosen and by as many observers, the Convention of Greater East Asian writers opens today. Regrettable as it is that representatives from the southern countries are unable to attend, the Convention can be said to be an epochal undertaking.

The object of the Convention is to inaugurate cultural interchange within Greater East Asia through literature and, ultimately, to establish a new culture for that region.

In the hope that the convention's work may be carried to success, we

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# U-BOATS ARE ACTIVE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

### German Submarines Sink Eight Enemy Transports Off Cape Agulhas

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)**

BERLIN, November 1.—A communique issued by the German High Command on November 1 reveals that for the first time in the war the field of action of the German submarines has shifted to the Indian Ocean from the Atlantic. They have already sunk eight enemy transports, aggregating 52,500 tons, off Cape Agulhas at the southern tip of Africa, it was revealed.

### Italians Impressed

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)**

ROME, November 1.—The Italian people have been deeply impressed by the announcement of the penetration of German submarines into the Indian Ocean.

The Italians expect that before long Japan, Germany and Italy will join forces in launching attacks in West and Central Asia.

### British Drive Fails

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)**

BERLIN, November 1.—According to information from military quarters here the British 8th Army has failed in its attempt to penetrate the main German positions on the North African front.

This is pointed out as being particularly significant, especially in view of the fact that it is about 10 days now since the British troops in North Africa commenced their offensive.

It is believed that in this fighting the British have lost 40 per cent of their tanks.

A communique from the German High Command discloses that the British have failed to demonstrate that their American-made tanks are superior to the tanks of the German Army.

### F.I.C. Bank Branch Opened

The Bank of French Indo-China (Banque de l'Indochine) on Monday opened a branch office in Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku. The Tokyo branch office was opened following closure of the Bank of French Indo-China branch in Yokohama, states Domei.

# THEIR MAJESTIES' PRESENCE HONOR MEIJI SHRINE GAMES; WITNESS EVENTS FOR 3 HOURS

### *His Imperial Majesty To Fete Meiji-Setsu In Three Sanctuaries*

**His Majesty the Emperor today will personally officiate at the rites celebrating Meiji-setsu in the three sanctuaries of the Imperial Palace. At 10 a.m. His Imperial Majesty attired in ancient ceremonial robes will proceed to the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary and offer His personal prayers. His Imperial Majesty then will worship at the Koreiden and Shinden sanctuaries. At 11 a.m. Her Imperial Highness Princess Chichibu, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, and other Princes of the Blood will be received in audience by His Imperial Majesty. Officials and civilians who are qualified will be granted audience later in the day. The entire nation on this day will bow toward the Imperial Palace at 9 a.m.**

# EAST ASIA MINISTRY WELCOMED BY F.I.C.

### Future Negotiations Expected To Be Carried Out Smoothly And Quickly

Domei

SAIGON, November 2.—Government quarters here, hailing the creation in Tokyo of the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, expressed the belief that negotiations for a new Japan-French Indo-China economic agreement and other matters which will come under the jurisdiction of the new ministry will be executed with smoothness and dispatch.

Other than the appointment yesterday, of Mr. Shigenori Tashiro as Minister Plenipotentiary, no personnel changes are expected in the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China which has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs, as well as the Foreign Minister.

Pending an official Tokyo announcement, it is understood here that Mr. Tashiro will assist Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in Hanoi.

### Will Back Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 2.—Strengthening of the National Government of China and the destruction of the Chungking regime will establish peace and welfare for the Chinese people and solidify economy of the National Government of China, Tateki Horiuchi, newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at large, assigned to the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, declared today in a press interview:

"I will do my utmost to aid the further strengthening of the National Government of China," Mr. Horiuchi added, "by assisting Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu in executing the China policy."

The new Minister expressed his determination to carry on in parallel cooperation with the Japanese Army and Navy in China and fulfill the objectives of the newly-established Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

### No Big Changes Due

Domei

PEKING, November 1.—No real changes will be made in the status of the staff members of the Peking branch of the Japanese Embassy, declared an official of that embassy in a statement issued here today.

The statement disclosed that the existing embassy organs in North China will continue their functions as heretofore, while the consuls-general and consuls in China will act under the supervision of the Ministers Plenipotentiary who in turn will be under the direction of the Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Ambassador to China.

The only actual change, the statement said, will be in the streamlining of administrative and business affairs in line with the objectives for which the new Ministry was established.

## Emperor and Empress Worship at Shrine Earlier in Day

## TOJO LEADS CHEERS

### Welfare Minister Koizumi Reads Speech of Welcome, Stressing Good Physique

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on Monday afternoon graciously honored with Their Presence the fifth day of the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet at the Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine which will come to an end today.

For three hours, Their Imperial Majesties watched young men and women from all parts of the country and from Manchoukuo and other parts of the area of Greater East Asia display their physical prowess in the Outer Garden stadium.

It was the third visit made by His Majesty the Emperor to the Meiji Shrine games, and the first by Her Majesty the Empress.

Earlier in the day, Their Imperial Majesties visited the Meiji Shrine and worshipped the Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken to whom the shrine is dedicated.

### Leaves Palace 10:30 a.m.

The Imperial cortege left the Palace at 10:30 a.m.

His Imperial Majesty, in uniform, wearing decorations attached to the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and other decorations, rode in an automobile, attended by Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain.

Her Imperial Majesty followed, attended by Madame Takeko Hoshina, Chief Court Lady.

Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Majesty the Empress, and other members of the Imperial retinue, followed in the rest of the automobiles in the procession.

The Imperial procession reached the Meiji Shrine at 10:40 a.m.

Their Imperial Majesties were greeted by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and other high officials.

After a short rest in the Imperial resting-room of the shrine, Their Imperial Majesties went to worship.

Led by Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine, His Imperial Majesty walked to the inner shrine, where He worshipped with a branch of the sacred tree in hand.

Her Imperial Majesty followed and offered a branch of the sacred tree and worshipped.

Their Imperial Majesties then went to the distinguished visitors' hall of the shrine where They took luncheon.

Their Imperial Majesties left the hall at 12:05 p.m. for the outer garden of the shrine.

Their Imperial Majesties arrived at the stadium at 12:13 o'clock. A welcome was extended respectfully by His Imperial Highness Prince Takahito Mikasa, Patron of the meet, other Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Honorary President of the meet, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, President of the meet, and other officials, as the band of the Toyama Military Institute played the National Anthem.

### Wounded Among Spectators

Seen among the 60,000 spectators were 200 white-clad sick and wounded soldiers from Army hospitals, 20 representatives from Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang to the Greater East Asia Writers Convention in Tokyo, and some 3,500 military and civilian officials.

As Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress were seated, the welcome ceremony was opened with

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## NOTICE

There will be no evening edition of the Japan Times Advertiser today in observance of Meiji-setsu. Publication will be resumed with the morning edition of November 4.

# SHOIN YOSHIDA TOOK KEY ROLE IN HISTORY

## Scholar's Viewpoint on Japan's Fundamental Character Recounted by Okumura

**Editor's Note: This instalment concludes the translated text of the brilliant address delivered by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, on the theme of "Shoin Yoshida's Viewpoint of Japan's Fundamental Character" through the facilities of JOAK.**

"Out of concern over the affairs of the Imperial Court, some become indignant with the foreigners, others from their wrath with the foreigners become anxious about the Imperial Court," declared Shoin in his prison cell. Even today these two ways of thinking present a very important problem. Some argue on diplomatic relations and national defense from the point of view of the cardinal principle of national structure, while others cry for the clarification of the national structure arising from their arguments on diplomacy and national defense, the two having wholly inverted the sequence of cause and effect. The question of foreigners is a measure relative to a current problem, a temporary matter.

Contemporaneous with Shoin, there lived in Choshu a man of noble character, Seifu Murata, who praised Tokimune Hojo in the following words, "Isles Japan, should your Yamato spirit strangers seek to scan, say, behold Tokimune Hojo, who beheaded the Mongol messenger." Now that the concept of the nation has become solidified Shoin, who had once been an admirer of Tokimune as a great character, remarked that "a shot had by chance hit the mark" with regard to the expulsion of the Mongol messenger by Tokimune. In other words, if the question of foreigners had not come up, Tokimune might not have been a loyal subject, which can also be inferred from Tokimune's attitude toward the Throne.

**Shoin Taken to Yedo**

In May 1859 the Shogunate, on the pretext of carrying out investigations, had Shoin escorted to Yedo. A very touching story exists in this connection. Sainosuke Fukuyama, warden at the Noyama Prison, at his own discretion allowed Shoin to spend is last night, May 24, in Hagi at his father's home. The warden's action was motivated by the influence exerted on him by Shoin during imprisonment, a very understanding action for a feudal official of the time. The Sugi family and Shoin's disciples took their farewells and talked all through this one night of magnanimous freedom. Needless to say, Shoin's mother found the parting most trying. She prepared a hot bath for her beloved son, and while washing Shoin's back, thin and emaciated from long confinement in prison, she said, "Maybe you will never return to Hagi again." Shoin answered, "No, I have done nothing wrong against my country, so I will come back." These were the last words to be exchanged between the mother and son.

The next morning on May 25, a mist-like rain fell dismally and Shoin departed for Yedo from Hagi, serenely composed in heart, since he felt that with his sincerity he would be able to convince the misguided authorities, firmly believing in the words of Mencius "There is nothing that will not be moved by sincerity."

In Yedo, Shoin underwent four investigations, wherein he attempted arduously to explain his ideals to the authorities, who in turn listened to Shoin's logic, but on October 20 Shoin received a sentence of death. In a letter addressed jointly to his father, uncle and brother bidding them eternal farewell Shoin says:

"The shallowness of my knowledge would not permit my sincerity to move Heaven or Earth and I am now placed in a contingency. I can well imagine how your hearts will grieve." Shoin inserts a "waka" wherein he wonders how his parents will take the news of his sentence, thinking of the greatness of parental love, far surpassing that of a child toward the parent.

He continues "Although the foreigners are doing as they please in this country of gods, Japan will never fall to the ground, as long as the Emperor reigns above and the peoples hearts are filled with loyalty and righteousness. Therefore you need not be so downhearted."

Shoin next wrote his famous "Ryukonroku." On the morning of October 27, as soon as Shoin received orders to appear in court, he jotted down on a piece of paper a "waka" to the purport that he had waited for the start of the journey of death and was glad to hear of it this day.

This was indeed a very tranquil song. The final decision by the law court was punishment by death. Shoin expected death and showed not the least sign of perturbance as he turned to left and right thanking his escorts, and asking the forgiveness of the authorities for the trouble he had caused them. Then as he went outside the court, he very composedly recited a poem in such a grand manner that the authorities of the Shogunate forgot themselves for a moment and listened intently to him, pushing him hurriedly into a palanquin when they came to themselves.

**Life Given for Cause**

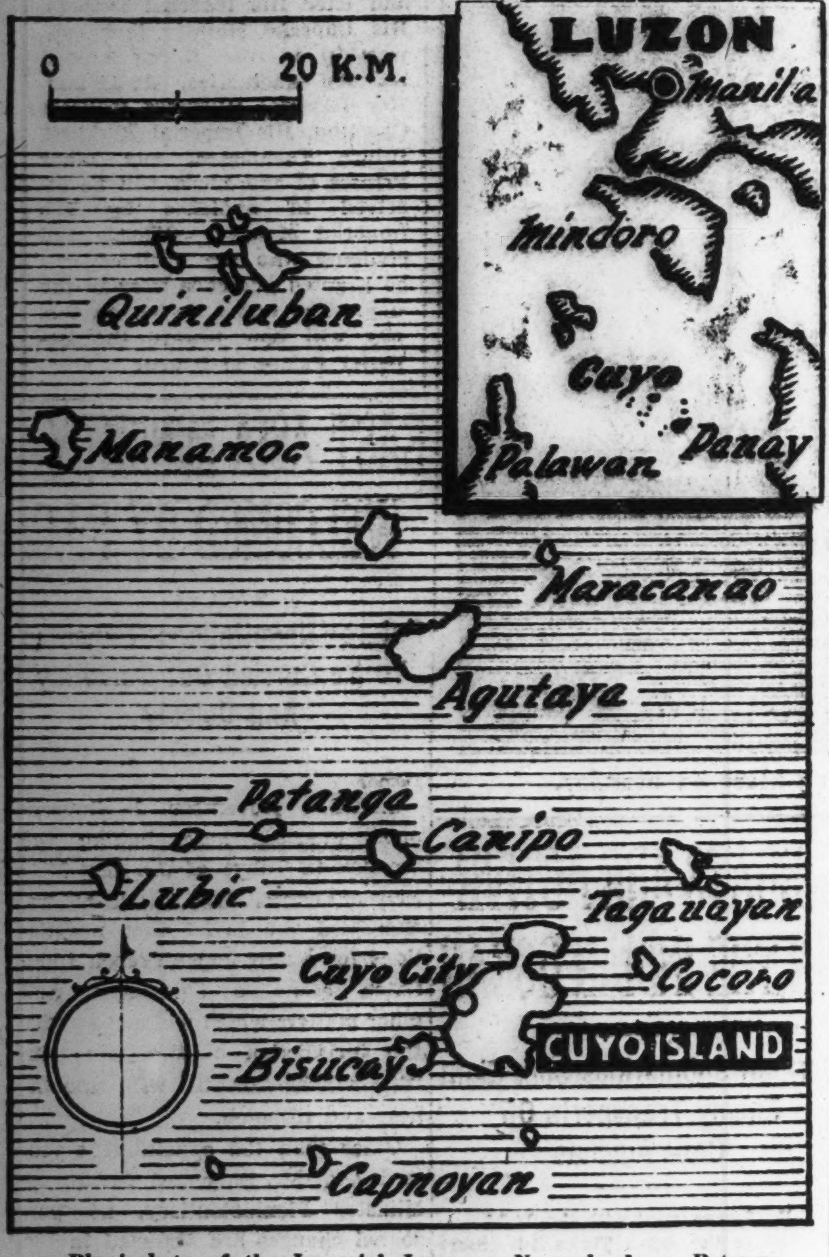
Soon Shoin was taken to the place of execution, where he straightened out his clothes and quietly prepared himself for the execution, sitting upright and shutting his eyes in silent prayer. A flash of a gleaming blade and the loyal and sincere Shoin was no longer of this earth. The 30 years of Shoin's life had terminated, gladly given for the cause of the Empire.

Shoin had written a book "The Theory of Seven Lives," in which he dwelt on the Nanko (Kusunoki) brothers whose great spirit of patriotism would never die, for moved by the loyalty of the Kusunoki family others would rise to die seven deaths in the service of the Empire. Would not Shoin's death, his spirit of loyalty to the Emperor, rouse the patriots to take up the standard after him? "A lesson through death" had been given by Shoin's pathetic end. Although Shoin died, his sincerity lived, transcending time and space, to throb in every corner of the Imperial realm, symbolized in the spirit of supreme sacrifice for the sake of the Emperor.

In conclusion, I would say that although Shoin, who tried to carry out his ideals of reverence for the Emperor, was prosecuted and finally sentenced to death by the government of the time and even after death no funeral rites openly allowed, his burial attended only by those very close to him, we today, without need of bearing any of the suffering undergone by Shoin, are allowed to tread firmly our path of reverence for the Emperor, a fact for which we should be very grateful indeed. In order to repay even a minute portion of the boundless Imperial Benevolence, it is incumbent on us to follow the path of reverence and be prepared to sacrifice all for the sake of righteousness. The War of Greater East Asia has now entered its main stage. Let us therefore, take to heart the words of Shoin saying "Whoever pities me that have fallen, revere the Emperor and expel the foreign barbarians" and exert our utmost for the annihilation of America and Britain and to diffuse the spirit, originated by Shoin, for assisting the consummation of the Imperial undertaking, which aims at diffusing and restoring worthy enterprises bequeathed by our ancestors.

(The End)

## Landing on Patonga Island



**Bluejackets of the Imperial Japanese Navy land on Patonga Island in the Philippines as shown in above photo. The map shows the Cuyo group where the naval forces recently conducted a clean-up campaign. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)**

# BRITISH BREW TROUBLE BY BANNING PILGRIMAGES

## West Asia's Protector Ibn Saud Files Two Protests for Unfair Restriction

**Yomiuri-Hochi**

BANGKOK, November 1.—A violent reaction has arisen in Arabia against Britain's prohibition of Mecca pilgrimages this year. Ibn Saud, protector of all West Asia and especially of Mecca has already protested twice to the British and observers believe that this religious dissatisfaction will intensify anti-Britishism throughout West Asia.

According to reports from Teheran, the American and British ministers, worried by the seriousness of the situation, called upon Ibn Saud and conferred with him at length. The ministers did all they could to convince Ibn Saud that the step to prohibit Mecca pilgrimages this year was taken because of the extremely precarious British position caused by powerful Japanese-German pressure. They attempted to persuade the king to soften his anti-British attitude but competent observers feel that their attempts will produce no effects.

# GALLANTRY TOLD OF NAVAL FORCES

**(Continued from Page 1)**

man and seven to eight inhabitants welcomed us.

At 9:00 a.m. we headed for Tagauayan. There was a drizzle accompanied by a strong wind. White waves dashed into the cabin through the portholes. Five or six inhabitants carrying a white flag came to visit our Commander and pledged allegiance.

Shortly after noon we dropped anchor off Canipo. There was a 70 or 80-tonner nearby. We searched it. It had carried unhulled rice from Palawan. They kept chickens and pigs on board. An old woman and a large number of men were making merry on board.

The inhabitants of Canipo climbed up trees like monkeys. They treated us to a native drink brewed from coconut.

At Agutaya a large number of inhabitants with a white flag welcomed us. Agutaya is the second largest island in the Cuyo group. Imperial Forces had already been here on a certain day of a certain month. The inhabitants had absolute trust in Japanese Forces. A large number of them, including the village headman, gathered at the plaza in front of the village office and pledged allegiance to the Commander. We presented them with copies of "Japan Today," a Tourist Bureau pamphlet, and picture postcards.

Maracanao was reached at dusk. Its population is only 20. We met a woman about 30 years old and an old woman. She was the first young woman we came across in the Cuyo group. She is the mother of three, the eldest being four years of age. Unlike the other inhabitants, the babies had white figures, which were discernible in the dusk. The mother carried two babies in her arms. The babies' heads were covered with a furoshiki-like cloth.

**Unique Catch**

Certain Day. We mopped-up Manamoc. Unique was our catch here—three albums and a star-spangled banner. Two of the albums were full of photographs of Hollywood actresses. The other album contained photographs of the graduates of the College of Engineering, the Philippine University, class of 1940, and of American and Filipino service men.

The blade of the sword, whose sheath was covered with a red-and-white cloth, resembled one used by the inhabitants for hewing coconut trees.

A farmer, coming before the Commander, promised that he, along with the other inhabitants, with a Sun Flag would welcome any Japanese Forces that might visit Manamoc in-future.

On Dit island, a Spanish missionary in a white robe was the first human being we met. He was about 35. At the time of the Spanish internecine trouble, he rushed back home and fought on the African front as a volunteer under General Franco. Back in the Philippines five years ago, he has been there as a Servant of God ever since. He had had no news of the world for six months, he said.

Presently, the inhabitants came. Lined up in four columns in military fashion under coconut trees, they received instructions from our Commander. They gave a hearty applause, their faces beaming with joy. We were moved at this unexpected scene.

**Seen off by Inhabitants**

When we were hurrying for our ship, the inhabitants followed us in a bunker to see us off.

The bluejackets made presents of albums, picture-cards and cigarettes, slung down on strings, from portholes to the seers-off. They gave a look of hearty gratitude.

An American missionary and his wife, with their six-year old son and two children, were accommodated into our ship at Cuyo City. "Japanese bluejackets are all innocent and kind-hearted. They gave us a lot of cakes and fruits. They gave us even condensed milk, on which we fed our baby for the first time in six months," they said in a deep tone of appreciation for the warm treatment accorded by Imperial Forces.

# OFFICIALS TO START PRODUCTIVITY DRIVE

## Nation's Wartime Livelihood Structure Also to Be Strengthened

With the unification of administrative affairs at home and overseas regions as a result of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Government is shortly expected to embark on a nation-wide drive for further expansion of wartime productivity, it was learned in Tokyo Monday.

In the first place, the Government will convene a two-day conference of prefectural governors, beginning November 13, when new Government policies attending the inauguration of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be clarified.

Secondly, the Government will take adequate measures to simplify complicated legal and executive procedures which are considered as impediments to the expansion of production and growth of wartime national strength.

Thirdly, the Government will endeavor to spur production and strengthen the nation's wartime livelihood structure through the efforts of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, its branch organizations, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

# *Today's Press Comments*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

would like to call attention to a few points.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the countries in Greater East Asia have each a long history and a culture its own. There has been a tendency in Japan to regard the culture of the Orient as a simple affair. As Dr. Sokichi Tsuda points out, however, the idea that East Asia has a common culture is a vague one. Rather, each country in East Asia has a culture unique to itself. The same can be said of literature. Care must be taken, therefore, to abstrain from forcing Japanese culture and literature on the other nations in East Asia.

Next about literature. The literature of the countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere has not been developed to a high degree. This is because the European and American imperialistic culture policy has stood in the way of healthy development of the culture of the world in general.

Initial efforts must be directed toward the progress of the literature of each country in East Asia as part and parcel of the culture of East Asia as a whole. For, literary interchange is impossible unless the literature of each country is developed to a high degree. But we would urge abstention from forcing our ideas on the other countries of East Asia. Rather, they must be encouraged to attain literature of a high degree at their own free will.

In the third place, culture, unlike politics and economy, is spiritual, subjective. Interwoven with culture is the history and racial traits. This makes cultural collaboration difficult. Even in the field of politics and economy, which are objective, collaboration, contrary to general expectations, has been difficult, as the history of Sino-Japanese political and economic cooperation testifies.

To bring about the fusion of the cultures of many countries into a common culture for Greater East Asia as a whole is easier said than done. It is a task beset with many difficulties and demands extraordinary efforts.

**Confusion in the American Camp**

NICHI NICHI—America is slow to resign itself to fate. On October 26 it announced that one more aircraft carrier had been sunk in the Battle of the South Pacific. The world learned how things went with America in the battle from the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters. There was no need for America to be prompt to make the announcement. We are told that America will find time to reveal the extent to which it was damaged in the Sea Battle of Hawaii. It might well have delayed announcing the extent of damage sustained by its navy in the Battle of the South Pacific until the closing days of next year. Not only the people of America but the world no longer is interested in war communiques of the American high command.

The question before America is the growing confusion in its own camp. It is not what communiques it should issue, since nobody believes in its communiques. Changes are effected in the command of the American forces. There is growing antagonism between America and Australia. Admiral Nimitz is in feud with General MacArthur. It seems that there is no end of confusion in the American camp.

That facing an unsuccessful war America is divided against itself is no wonder to persons who know the fundamental character of America. America is a conglomeration of peoples of different races. Such a nation cannot be united in time of war, especially when the war is not progressing favorably. By the side of America Britain, a nation of people of the same race, is strong. Britain is prompt to announce the result of a battle, even though it has been defeated. In sharp contrast, America delays in announcing the result of fights and it says false things when it does so. The war progresses in spite of America. The people of America ought certainly to try to see that they are not left behind by the war.

# *Their Majesties See Meiji Shrine Games*

**(Continued from Page 1)**

5,000 representatives of the athletes and officials neatly lined up in the center of the field.

Welfare Minister Koizumi read a welcome address to Their Imperial Majesties which was followed by "banzai" shouted by all present at the call of Premier Tojo.

The program started at 12:05 o'clock with the mass exercise of 1,250 men and women employes of the Nippon Electric Company and 38 other commercial concerns.

Feature events of the day followed.

At 3:30 o'clock Their Imperial Majesties left the stadium as the military band again played the National Anthem.

Welfare Minister Koizumi's address of welcome to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress follows:

"I am filled with trepidation at the thought of the unbounded benevolence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress which is demonstrated by the fact that Their Imperial Majesties have been pleased to honor with Their presence the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet and see the results which have been obtained by the people in putting themselves to physical training.

"Upon the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia, the officers and men at the front, by the grace of the Throne, fought gallantly and obtained very brilliant results.

"The people behind the guns, for their share, exerted themselves to bring the holy war to a conclusively satisfactory end.

"At no time in the history of the nation have the people been in greater need of a vigorous national spirit and physical strength than at this time.

"We, subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, are strongly determined to do our best to repay a portion of the Imperial favor by improving our physique and invigorating our spirit so that we may perform our duties in the holy war.

"I hereby respectfully welcome Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and pray for Their Imperial Majesties' longevity."

# RENGO-KAI NINE MEETING JAPAN TIMES' CHAMPS

The Nisei Rengo-kai nine and the Japan Times baseballers will again cross bats at the Meiji University field at Daitabashi, Tokyo, today from 9 a.m. This will be the second tilt between the two teams, the Nisei boys having taken the laurels in the first match which was played at the St. Joseph's field in Yokohama recently with a score of 2 to 1.

Although the Nisei boys are expected by many observers to reap a second victory in view of the fact that they trimmed the Y.C.A.C. Clubsters recently with a tremendous difference in score, some are inclined to favor the Japan Times nine in today's event considering that they are out for revenge.

The Rengo-kai's big berthas, who have been moulded into excellent shape by Coach Yamate, are in the persons of Sawada, Fukuda, Yonemura and Wakatake, while the scribes are banking on Miike, Shibuya, Hagihara and Nishigori for sure hits.

The line-ups follow:

Nisei Rengo-kai: **Sawada (P); Fukuda (C); Yamamoto (1B); Yamawaki (2B); Yonemura (3B); Hashii (SS); Yamawaki (RF); Yamate (CF); Wakatake (LF).**

Japan Times: **Shibuya (P); Hanaoka (C); Nishigori (1B); Sheba (2B); Miike (3B); Hirayanagi (SS); Hagihara (LF); Koltabashi (CF); Oki and Nakajima (RF).**

# 21 LEADING WRITERS OF ASIA SEE GAMES

## Deeply Impressed by Physical Training Given Young People of Japan

Twenty-one leading writers here to represent China, Manchoukuo, and Mengchiang at the Greater East Asia Writers' Convention in Tokyo attended on Monday the 13th National Physical Training Meet at the Meiji Shrine Stadium.

These writers, accompanied by Fumiaki Tsuchiya, Shosuke Yoshiuye, Shosaburo Nakayama, and Miss Nobuko Yoshiya of Japan's literary circles, were honored by being granted seats in the section to the right of the Imperial seats where Their Imperial Majesties and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood sat.

In interviews later Chien Tao-sun, of North China, declared that he was tremendously impressed by the early military training of the youths of Japan.

Mr. Ku-tin, of Manchoukuo, had this to say: "The gracious privilege Their Imperial Majesties granted us simply overwhelms us with joy. We are highly elated over the athletic meet which convincingly proved to us that the good-health movement in Japan is meeting with success."

Nikolai Baikov, the Russian writer who is realizing his desire of many years to visit Japan, said that it was a wonderful sight to view these youths participating in the games with zeal and enthusiasm.

## Mrs. Stahmer Back in Nanking

**C.P.S.**

NANKING, November 2.—Mrs. Heinrich Stahmer, wife of the German Ambassador to China, who had just come from Germany, recently arrived at Nanking.

# *Entertainment, Lecture Features Kindness Week*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

addition, one day of the kindness week will be set aside for a day of public lecture by some prominent scholars, critics and representatives chosen from among the people of various social status. They will give their opinions on the general life of the city people.

The spirit of kindness and gratitude is to be imparted to the public by means of various entertainment programs. Newspapers and circulating notices, will be utilized for the purpose of propagating the spirit of kindness and gratitude. The general advertising of the campaign will be carried on by means of posters, stickers, advertising balloons, slides, records, and sign-boards.

Some 10,000 members of the three religious national service associations, namely those of the Shinto, Buddhist, and Christian sects, will participate in this campaign by preaching in the streets.

The Commercial National Service Federation will launch the "Thank you" campaign mobilizing 250,000 members including grocers rice-dealers, fish-mongers, wine-dealers and other shop owners. The members will all join in the morning worship. The shopkeepers who were previously honored for their kindness will conduct a discussion program. Show-windows will also be utilized to demonstrate the object of the campaign.

The Dai Nippon Women's Association will do their best to entertain and help the wounded soldiers.

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# GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

Lieutenant-General Homma (left) and General Aguinaldo

Editor's Note: Through the courtesy of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, who was the recipient of the manuscript for the autobiography of General Emilio Aguinaldo in preparation from the noted Filipino patriot and hero himself, the Japan Times Advertiser exclusively presents in serial form the rich contents of this priceless tome which was compiled and edited with the assistance of Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio, General Aguinaldo's married daughter. Apart from the literary merits of the work, the volume is replete with valuable reference data concerning relations between Japan and the Philippines.

General Emilio Aguinaldo has just completed his 73rd year. As is usual with Filipinos, he looks much younger than his age. Although his hair has grayed, he is still physically strong and erect. He is also mentally alert.

He is still active in public matters especially those related with the question of Philippine independence. Although residing in Kawit, 22 kilometers away, he comes to Manila every day in order to attend to the affairs of the Filipino Veterans Association of which he has been the President since 1923.

This association used to have more than 50,000 members. But the membership is now considerably depleted due to intervening deaths. The number of members now is approximately 25,000 throughout the Islands. Besides General Aguinaldo, there are twelve other generals of the Philippine Revolution against Spain and of the war against the United States who are still alive. Most of the members of the association are poor and very few have received aid or pension from the government. The association has practically no funds now, General Aguinaldo having had to defray a great portion of its office expenses during the last decade or so.

**General Has 5 Children**

General Aguinaldo is twice married. The first marriage was in 1896 previous to the revolution and the second in 1930. By the first marriage, he had five children, Miguel, Carmen, Maria, Emilio Jr. and Cristina. The second marriage is childless.

The General has been a colorful figure in the history of the Philippines during the last 40 years. He is known for his strong convictions, for his fearlessness in expressing his views and opinions on public questions irrespective of adverse personal results. In issues of national importance particularly on the question of Philippine independence, he has differed radically with President Quezon and other political leaders of the Government. Since 1912 every time he has had occasion to do so he has criticized Quezon and Osmena for what he termed their vacillating attitude regarding Philippine independence. This was the principal reason for the open split between them which began in 1924 and culminated in the election of 1934 for the Presidency of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. General Aguinaldo was defeated in that election and also in the other political conflicts in which he had had to take a stand. But in many of the issues that he has espoused he has been vindicated in later years.

As a punishment for his having combated Quezon for the presidency of the Commonwealth, the life pension that he had been getting since 1920 was discontinued and the friar lands in Timalan and Paliparan, Cavite, which were in his possession under contract with the Government were taken away from him.

**Opposed P.I. Entry Into War**

Illustrations of his fearlessness in expressing his opinions in spite of adverse results for himself are the statements he gave out before and during the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. He was, to begin with, against Filipino participation or involvement in the struggle. He foresaw that the war would be one-sided in the Islands and that untold sufferings would befall the Filipinos. In May, 1941, when there was talk of evacuating the civil population of Manila he came out against the plan and suggested instead that all military objectives be removed from the city and that Manila be declared an open city in order to preserve for posterity its many historical buildings and landmarks. And when he was informed of the plan of General MacArthur to destroy bridges in order to impede the advance of the enemy he wrote a letter to President Quezon opposing the idea. His suggestion about an open city was not heeded immediately but had to be heeded later on.

Soon after the retreat to Bataan and to Corregidor of the USAFFE forces, he also had the courage to come out and say that all resistance would be futile. To this effect, he wrote an open letter to General Douglas MacArthur advising an honorable surrender, in order to save the lives of numerous American and Filipino young men and to avoid complete devastation of the provinces which were to be the scenes of the struggle besides Bataan and Corregidor. And after General MacArthur's departure for Australia, General Aguinaldo repeated to General Wainwright his advice to surrender. Contrary to his suggestions, General MacArthur ordered continued resistance resulting in untold sufferings to American and Filipino troops as well as to the inhabitants in the battle areas.

After the fall of Manila, the General also came out strongly for cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration. He believes in trusting Japan regarding her assurances concerning the future destiny of the Philippines, and when Premier Tojo formally proclaimed that it was Japan's intention to grant the Philippines her independence with honor—the independence that the United States has refused to grant for forty-four years, General Aguinaldo was exultant.

For independence has been his dream and ideal all these years. He believes in the inherent capacity of the Filipinos to establish and maintain their government, and to be able to win the goodwill and friendship of all the nations. Philippine independence has been his lifelong obsession. Time and again, he has expressed the wish that he may see it attained by the Islands during his lifetime.

Only recently he sent a petition to the President and Congress of the United States praying that independence be granted by February, 1941. He already foresaw the impending conflict in East Asia and his purpose in so petitioning was to avoid the Philippines being converted into one of the scenes of the struggle in case the war should break out.

So much for recent history. General Aguinaldo's life is the story of a boy of humble origin with limited educational opportunities, who by the sheer force of his natural talent, common sense, organizing ability, and forceful personality was able to attain leadership over his people during two revolutions, almost without means.

### Boyhood

He first saw the light of day on March 22, 1868, at Kawit, Cavite, formerly known as Cavite el Viejo. His parents were Carlos Aguinaldo and Trinidad Famy.

He was the youngest of the male children. The others were Primo, Benigno, Esteban, Tomasa, Crispulo, Ambrosio and Felicidad. He and his sister, Felicidad are the only ones living. At the age of nine, his father died. In spite of scanty means, his mother sent him to Manila with his three brothers, Benigno, Crispulo and Ambrosio to study. They lived in the house of their aunt, their mother's sister, Dorotea Famy de Velarde. Emilio's first private teachers and tutors were Macario Hernandez, Escolastico Salandanan, Cipriano Gonzales and Jose Maria Basa. After his studies under them he was transferred to the College of San Juan de Letran, the Alma Mater of many prominent Filipino leaders every since. By nature of a pacific character he never had any quarrel with his fellow students. He could not however finish his third year Secondary Course in that college because he had to return to Kawit and help his mother in their farm in order to enable his three brothers to continue their studies in Manila. During those days he was fond of reading the many epics that then circulated in the Philippines about foreign knights, heroes and conquerors and also of seeing the comedies and dramas being exhibited frequently on local stages.

At the age of 17, young Aguinaldo was elected cabeza de barangay No. 28 and one of the principals of his native town. Since then he began to ponder on the sad plight of the Filipinos as a consequence of Spanish oppression and he thought of ways and means of emancipating the people from the Spanish yoke. Shortly after his election he had to combine business with farming. With the help of his mother he acquired a small sailboat of about 10 tons called "San Bartolome." With this sailboat and with eight deckhands he made trips to Mindoro, Marinduque, Tablas, Panay and Zambales taking with him merchandise for sale and buying products that could be sold at Manila or in Cavite. It seemed to be a lucrative business at the time for he had an average income of ¥500 for each trip. During those trips he showed courage and decision. At one time one of his deckhands fell overboard because of strong winds and heavy seas. It was dangerous to turn about but Aguinaldo nevertheless ordered the maneuvering back of the boat in order to look for the deckhand. They searched for several days but in vain. At another time, off Matuco, a point on the Batangas coast, his fishing line had a strike. They thought that it was a big fish but it turned out to be a shark 16 feet long. There ensued a long struggle. When the shark was overcome at last there was no way of hoisting it aboard the boat without tying a rope around its body. Not one of the crew would dare jump into the water to tie the rope. Young Aguinaldo did so and succeeded and it was only thereafter that they were able to drag the big catch aboard.

(To Be Continued)

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## Y.C.A.C., SEMMON GAKKO TIE IN RUGBY TOURNEY

### Clubsters Stage Last-Minute Rally to Wind Up Sunday's Game at 14 Points All

A try scored in the last minute of play enabled the rugby fifteen of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club to tie the Yokohama Semmon Gakko fifteen 14 points all, in a game played in Negishi on Sunday. The Club did well to hold the Kanagawa Junior champions to even terms as they were able to field only 11 players.

The Yokohama pack played up grandly and although they were outclassed in the set scrums, they were far superior in the loose. Weiss and Mandel were both outstanding among the forwards while Petroff and Lavalle, a newcomer, proved to be the mainstays in the backfield. Schoene also handled the fullback assignment in a credible manner and his lengthy kicks were one of the features of the game.

The Club players opened the scoring in five minutes, when a neat three-quarter movement from Planas, Harriss and Lavalle, resulted in Petroff scoring by the corner flag. Planas added the extra points. The visitors threatened to cross the Club line on a number of occasions but determined tackling on the part of the Club's defense held them off. Following a breakaway, Petroff went over for his second try of the afternoon but the ensuing kick failed. The visitors scored their first points of the game when Tomokane booted over a penalty kick.

The third try scored by the home team was the result of aggressive forward play, Vogt, finally touching down by the side of the posts. Halftime found the Club players leading by 11 points to 3. In the second half the numerical inferiority of the Club team began to tell and the visitors outplayed the home team completely. A penalty conversion, a fine try by the visiting pack and Captain Tomokane's brilliant run enabled the visitors to assume a 14 to 11 lead with only five minutes of play remaining.

The Club staged a real fighting finish and Planas winded up a forward rush by scoring under the posts. With the score tied at 14 all it looked like a Y.C. and A.C. victory but Planas failed to convert his effort, just missing the uprights. A return game with the same opposition has been arranged for next Sunday afternoon on the same field.

The teams were: Y.C. and A.C.: Schoene, Lavalle, Petroff, Vogt, Harriss (captain), Planas, Weidemann, Weiss, Mandel, Agajan, F. Planas.

Yokohama Semmon: Tashiro, Ito, Tachibana, Shimazawa, Imai, Ashizawa, Tomokane (captain), Hirase, Honda, Ota, Takashima, Tanaka, N. Takashima, Kamata and Sakurada.

Referee: P. Lord.

## MEIJI ELEVEN BEATS HOSEI 13-0 IN RAIN SOAKED FIELD

### Nichidai and Rikkyo in Scoreless Tie in College Football; Fumbles Mar Games

Battling in the mud and rain, the Meiji University football team defeated Hosei, 13-0, Sunday in a Kanto Collegiate Gaikyu League game at the Higashi-Fushimi field. In the second fracas of the day, Nichidai and Rikkyo fought to a scoreless draw.

Meiji scored all its points in the first-half on two recovered fumbles. The first touchdown came after 15 minutes of play when Hosei's fumble was recovered by Meiji on Hosei's 5-yard line. From here in three plays, the older Yamahira plunged for the touchdown. He also added the extra point on a straight buck.

On the last play of the half, end Kuramoto picked up a fumble on Hosei's 26 yard line to dash across the goal-line standing up for the second Meiji touchdown.

By the time the second-half got under way, the rain which had been drizzling from morning turned the field into a quagmire. Neither team could hang on to the ball for any lengthy drive. Numerous fumblings of the ball and the slippery field forced the elevens to stick to straight plunges and kicking for breaks. At no stage of the game was Hosei in a serious position to score.

The Nichidai Rikkyo tilt was practically a repetition of the second half of the Meiji-Hosei game. Both Rikkyo and Nichidai battered away at each other for no appreciable advantage in the first half. Again fumbles were numerous.

Midway in the second half, Rikkyo put together the longest sustained drive of the game, going from their 30 to Nichidai's 8 yard line. Here, Rikkyo fumbled to lose the ball. Again, Rikkyo picked up a Nichidai fumble to work the ball to within 8 yards of the goal line but a determined Nichidai defense turned back Rikkyo's last chance.

Nichidai never threatened to score and were for the most part kept busy stopping the power drives of the Rikkyo backs.

| | Scores | |
|---|---|---|
| Meiji | 13 | 0—13 |
| Hosei | 0 | 0—0 |
| Nichidai | 0 | 0—0 |
| Rikkyo | 0 | 0—0 |

## Wang Fetes 'Go' Players

NANKING.—The visiting Japanese "go" team was recently entertained by President Wang Ching-wei.

## Nippon Corporation to Expand

SHANGHAI.—In order to cope with ever increasing business, the Japanese Residents' Corporation decided to expand its departments,

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## True World Happiness Will Come Only After U.S., Britain Crushed

### Correspondents Back From America and England Describe Atrocities of Enemies; Give Reasons Why Japan Must Beat Them Completely

(Continued from Saturday)

The cruel treatment of the Japanese residents in America since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was then discussed.

Mr. Akiyama: I was arrested on December 8 and confined in the gymnasium of the Immigration Station. Previously this place was used for the accommodation of Chinese immigrants, but they were moved to better living quarters on the declaration of war.

Our daily food consisted of one bowl of Chinese rice sprinkled with peas. During my ten days of confinement, I protested hopelessly against this unpalatable food.

I was later transferred to an internment camp in the Rocky Mountains, 4,000 feet above sea level in Montana. Armed guards kept up their vigilant watch from turrets in the camp grounds. Here in this camp I witnessed many scenes of tragedy.

One of our compatriots was suspected as a spy on the mere grounds that he had lived in the vicinity of an airfield. He was ill-treated to such an extent that he finally committed suicide. Another internee was shot to death because he unfortunately rested his foot on the wall of the internment camp.

During my internment at the Immigration Station, the Japanese who did not have passports were treated most cruelly. They were kicked and slapped till some of them fainted with pain. Other Japanese suffered the humiliation of being handcuffed throughout the trip from one internment camp to another. I could not help crying through mere indignation at their maltreatment.

Mr. Kobayashi: Before leaving the country, the American officials returned the money which they had previously confiscated but at the same time they collected exorbitant taxes for no apparent reason. We were allowed to take $300 with us but the tax payments ran from $100 up to $200. As a result, most of us hardly had enough pocket money for our trip. We could not refuse to pay as we were told we could not leave the country without doing so. Physical examination before boarding the exchange liner was mortifying. They went even so far as to rip the collars off our suits and to take the soles off our shoes before they undressed us.

Reporter: Which country, America or Britain, do you think will stand a long war?

Minafuji: In my opinion, the British seem to be more patient and persevering than the Americans. They at least admit their defeats while the Americans try to enhance their fighting spirit and lagging morale by propaganda regardless of their fatal set-backs. The British will not be brought to their knees until they are completely annihilated.

Sato: However, the British are also very clever deceivers. The British aristocrats are trained to distort facts to their favor with clever reasoning so as to deceive the people. Their double personalities are clearly shown as on one hand they preach the gospel of humanity while on the other, they maltreat the helpless without a flinch of an eye. They will never give up fighting although they may pretend to do so. We should always be aware of this and should not slight their power of endurance.

The United States and Britain are experiencing great difficulty in finding a helpful slogan for the War of Greater East Asia. President Roosevelt proposed to call the current war "War for Existence" but this was too vague and inadequate. Next he suggested "War for Freedom" but realizing that he was the very one depriving the public of their freedom, he hastily withdrew this slogan. Then the President called it, "War for Racial Supremacy" but again he found that this would antagonize the negroes and the Chinese. Thus he is still groping for an appropriate name which would justify this war in his favor. The people do not understand why they have been dragged into the war. At the outset, some Chicago citizens publicly condemned the war as being Roosevelt's war. Through propaganda, the American government has tried to pacify these discontented groups.

Hagiwara: Gallop's questionnaires sent throughout the country for the purpose of obtaining the reaction of the public in regard to the aim of this war, were answered by some people as "Franklin's folly" "Meddler's War" etc. To add more fuel to the fire of dissatisfaction, the disastrous defeats of their highly touted invincible Navy have not only surprised the Americans but have thrust them into an abyss of extreme anxiety.

Nevertheless, the Japanese must not underrate the American productive power, capable of producing 5,000 planes and some 800,000 tons of shipping monthly. The mere production of war weapons will not turn the tide of the war but we should by no means underestimate our enemy's armament expansion.

Mr. Minafuji: Britain is in the same predicament as the United States in trying to find a suitable expression for the war. At first they suggested a noble slogan, "War for Liberty and Democracy," but meeting with the protest of the left wing which openly expressed its unwillingness to fight if it were not rewarded by special favors after the war, Churchill immediately introduced another, "War to safeguard our prestige." Again this met the opposition of the radicals of the Labor who protested that they would not fight to safeguard the old British prestige which had oppressed them for many years. They advocated that this war should be the time for social reforms.

Despite the divergent opinions, the British are critically faced with the important task of defending their nation. With the opportune outbreak of the German-Soviet War, Britain is frantically exerting her efforts in recovering her productive efficiency.

All the participants in the conference stressed the absolute necessity of annihilating Britain and the United States in order to carry out the sacred mission of establishing a New Asia. They also unanimously emphasized the importance of imbuing a true Japanese spirit in the Japanese youth so that they would become efficient and worthy leaders in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mr. Minafuji: If all the Japanese people will fully realize what defeat at the hands of Britain and America would mean to Japan and of the atrocious treatment we would receive in such a case, they will be spurred to endure all difficulties and sufferings in order to bring the current war to a victorious conclusion.

Germany is now engaged in a great struggle because she has experienced the bitter misery and humiliation of a defeated nation in the last World War. She is firmly determined not to repeat the same experience. Fortunately, Japan has never experienced the bitterness of defeats and therefore the people are apt to be too optimistic. We should therefore like to warn them not to belittle the seriousness and danger of the current war.

Mr. Akiyama: The United States must be completely annihilated. As she is blessed with abundant natural resources, she will always endeavor to impede the development of Japan unless she is totally crushed. If she remains as one of the Great Powers of the world, no real salvation for humanity will be realized as she will never cease her domineering, superior attitude. Unless the United States begs for peace with sincere apologies for her past injustices, she should be entirely obliterated from the earth so that the whole world may realize happiness and peace. The successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends on the annihilation of the United States.

Mr. Saito: I often compare the relationship between Japan and the United States as that between Rome and Carthage. Carthage prospered on the southeast coast of Africa but her prosperity was constructed on a loose foundation. Their living was centered on pleasure and their ideas were based on pure materialism. At that time Rome was a much poorer country in comparison but instead of kneeling down before her wealthy neighbor, Rome fought for her supremacy in the Mediterranean world with great success.

Today the Americans are enjoying every luxury and comfort. They preach liberty, freedom and righteousness to all humanity, but are all the different nationalities residing in America treated as their equals? Definitely not, as their treatment of foreign nationals is no better than that given the slaves by the Carthaginians.

If the Pacific is able to separate Japan and the United States as it did years ago, then the selfish conduct of the Americans will not influence Japan or endanger her existence. However, in this present world of rapid transportation and communication, the Pacific is no longer a safe barrier. The existence of the United States on the eastern side of the Pacific threatens the future development of Japan and the Co-Prosperity Sphere. No matter what difficulties stand in our path, it is our sacred and honorable duty to endure them in order to bring about the final victory for the prosperity of all nations in East Asia.

Mr. Akiyama: With the aim of achieving final victory, a most urgent problem today is to improve the present educational system. The Japanese youth must be trained in the same principle as "that which was adopted by the "Samurai" in training their children. It is the responsibility of the leaders to train the youths so as to enhance their physical and spiritual growth. They must be strong and noble in order to fight for their rights.

Mr. Saito: Education must not aim at the mere shaping of individual personalities but at the development of individuals as parts of a great whole. The individuals can achieve little by themselves but when they are trained in the conception of the whole, then, they are able to shoulder the responsibility of the next generation.

(The End)

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# Maiden Adventure

***At twenty she was a school-mistress, buried in text-books and test papers, until the red god of adventure called her to the wilds of Mongolia, into one of the most intriguing episodes that preceded the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War.***

Way in the interior of Manchoukuo, about three hours automobile ride from Chifeng in Jehol Province, lies Kolochin, which was formerly included in Inner Mongolia and which has produced many pro-Japanese leaders, such as the Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian Government Li Shou-hsin, and Chief of Administrative Yuan Wu. At present there are more people interested in the Japanese language here than in any other part of Manchoukuo, and many students come annually to Japan from here.

The seed of this pro-Japanese sentiment was sown by a maiden some forty years ago during the Russo-Japanese War. She went alone to that land, where wild wolves still howled at that time, to attend to the education of the Mongol children. Then with the outbreak of the war, she rendered remarkable services by assisting the Yokogawa and Oki Special Service Corps that went to destroy the Eastern China railway.

The maiden was Misao Kawahara, at present the wife of Reitaro Ichinomiya, formerly a director of the Sumitomo Bank. A patriot's memorial with an inscription by her now stands on a mountain in Kolachin to remind the people of the past incident.

I went to her home in Asagaya expecting to see a large, sturdy woman, when I was received by a quiet, modest lady with a kindly smile. To my inquiries of her days in Inner Mongolia, she quietly said, "I merely worked with the wish to serve my country. I hate to talk about it as though I had done something great," and with this modest remark, she related to me about those days.

### Need for Cooperation

As friction between Japan and Russia became worse, Japan felt more than ever the disadvantage of having Russia predominant over Mongolia through bribery and by her geographical advantages.

Mongolia's cooperation had to be won by all means. Naniwa Kawashima, Superintendent of the Peking School, Kosai Uchida, Minister to China, and Colonel Nobuzumi Aoki, Military Attache to the Legation, met secretly many a time, and finally hit on a plan.

At that time, Kolachin was very powerful, and its royal family of such status that the consort of the prince was always selected from among the royal families of China.

The Queen at that time was the younger sister of Prince Hsiao of China, talented and loved by her people, and who, together with the Prince, was strongly pro-Japanese. Minister Uchida, Superintendent Kawashima, and others decided to win her over to Japan's side. Moreover, Kolachin which stood on the Jehol Highway that extended from north to south of Inner Mongolia would help in intercepting Russian transportation.

In the spring of the 35th year of the Meiji Era (1902) when Russia was closely watching Japan's every move, the King of Kolachin was secretly invited to see the Industrial Exhibition held at Osaka, and he was thereby introduced to the industry, culture, and education of Japan. Seeing the true strength of Japan, and feeling the need of education among his people, he expressed the wish that a Japanese woman be sent to his country to be a guide in the educational field.

Japan was only too glad to comply, but it was difficult to select a woman who would go way into the interior of Mongolia. Besides the responsibility was very great.

Although nominally, she was going as adviser to the girls' education, she would have to carry the extremely important duty of making the queen draw the king toward Japan, besides reporting Russia's moves in Mongolia.

### Miss Kawahara

After many a consultation, the choice finally fell upon Miss Misao Kawahara, who was then teaching at the Wupen Girls' School in Shanghai. It was General Baron Yasumasa Fukushima, the hero of the solitary ride across Siberia, who recommended her.

Miss Kawahara, now Mrs. Ichinomiya, is the daughter of Tadashi Kawahara, a retainer of the Matsumoto Clan of Shinshu. As her father was a great friend of General Fukushima, who was a foremost authority on things Chinese, he took a great interest in China problems and frequently spoke of his belief that peace in the Orient lay in the cooperation between Japan and China.

Her father's words were deeply imbedded in Miss Kawahara's mind and she was soon burning with the ardent wish to look after the education of Chinese girls.

She had graduated from the Nagano Prefectural Normal School and entered the Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School, which she had to leave before graduating because of ill health. She then returned to her home and taught for a while at the Nagano Girls' High School.

Her ardent wish, however, was not forgotten, and it was soon to be realized through the help of Madame Utako Shimoda. In 1900 she became a faculty member of the Daido School in Yokohama, a school for Chinese girls in Japan, over which Tasuyoshi Inukai was acting as honorary principal. In 1902, she transferred to the Wupen Girls' School in Shanghai, the first girls' school in China, as the first Japanese woman ever to teach there.

### To Mongolia

Then in that very autumn she was called to perform the great task for her country. Upon receiving the telegram from Peking she immediately wrote home to her father. Her father consented to her accepting the post, and with a letter of encouragement, he sent her a dagger. Soon after receiving the dagger, Miss Kawahara left for Peking, where she stayed for a while at the Japanese Legation to make preparations for her daring trip.

On December 13, 1903, she left Peking, dodging the watchful eyes of Russian spies. That morning a cart with Minister Uchida and his wife and Miss Kawahara dressed like a tourist, stealthily left the legation gate and hurried toward the city wall.

The cart went out of the wall and stopped before a house, where Miss Kawahara changed into the attire of a noble Mongol lady. She then got into a tiny buggy sent by the royal family of Kolachin and bade farewell to Minister and Mrs. Uchida.

The group of some hundred carts and horses, with Miss Kawahara's cart in the center sped northward through the dusty cold plains of Inner Mongolia.

Minister and Mrs. Uchida kept looking at the group from an elevation till it disappeared far in the distance. Although all was for the sake of the country, they could not but cry to think that a maiden only in her twenties was going to a land, from which she might not return.

I asked Mrs. Ichinomiya how she felt at that time.

"I don't know what to say except that I had only my mission in mind at that time. I thought that if we should be attacked by bandits, I had my dagger and pistol with me. I really did not feel so sad or scared," she stated.

### In Kolachin

After nine weird and dreadful days, the group finally reached Kolachin. After a hearty reception by the King and Queen, she was given a room in the rear palace, where the Queen lived, and where she would be safe from the hands of the pro-Russians.

Miss Kawahara then immediately prevailed upon the King and Queen to found a girls' school. A theater was thereby reconstructed into a school and was named the Yucheng Girls' Institution.

As Kolachin State had always followed a pro-Russian policy till the time of the former King, there were yet many there whose heart inclined toward Russia. King Kungsangnoerhsi, however, was exceedingly sagacious and farsighted, and put his trust in Japan. Of course, behind his pro-Japanese sentiment was the intelligent Queen who had drawn him toward Japan, and behind the Queen's warm feeling toward Japan was Miss Kawahara's effort to win the Queen's faith.

"Had the Queen been given the right time and place, she would have become one of the greatest women of the world. It was entirely due to her that I was able to fulfill my great responsibility," Mrs. Ichinomiya said, as she reminisced on the great care the Queen took of her.

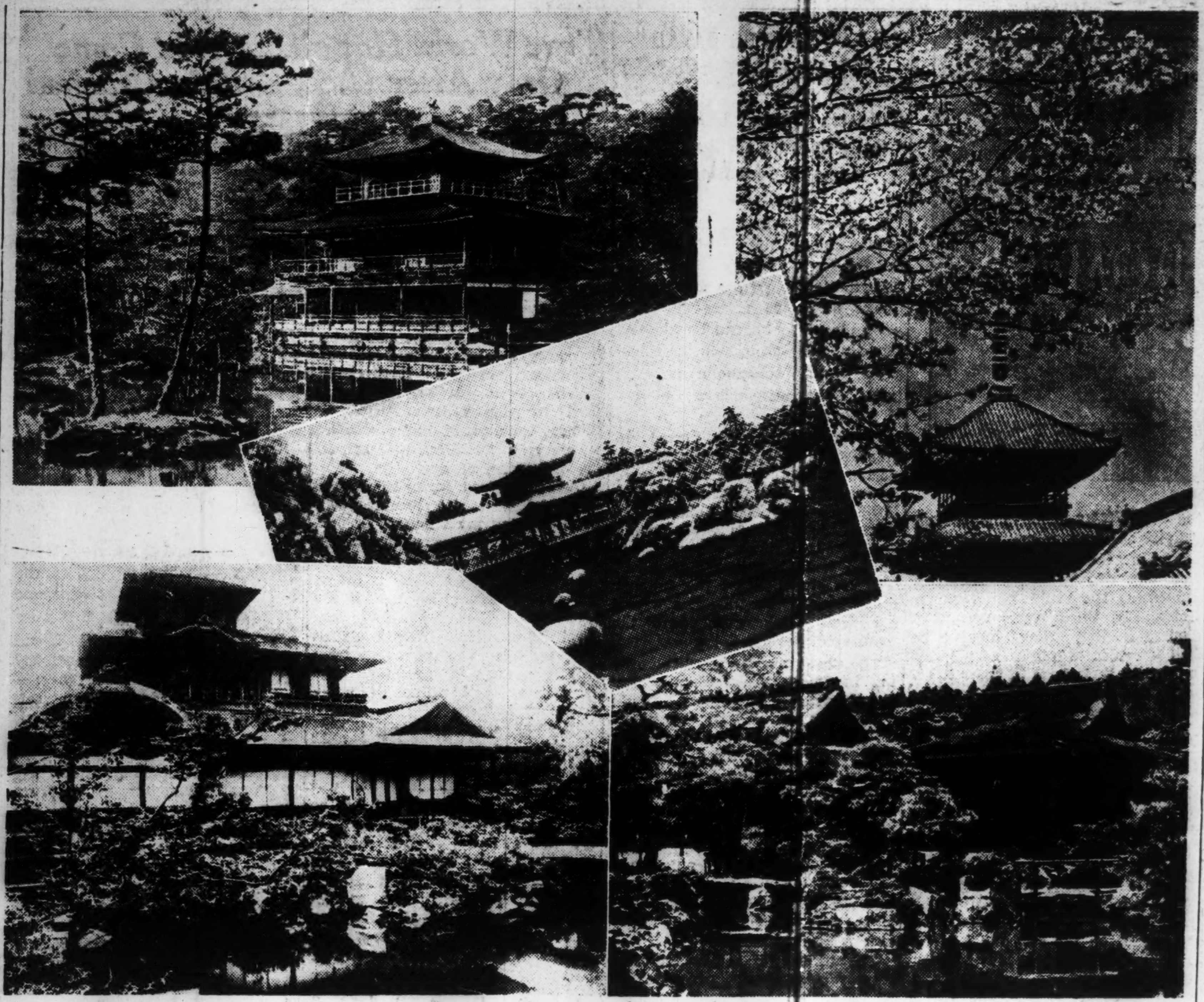
When Miss Kawahara went out of the palace, the Queen always went with her. When some secret reports had to be made to Peking, the Queen sent out special messengers in the King's name. She took every care to protect Miss Kawahara from the dangerous hands of the pro-Russians and had the King lend her aid. Moreover, the students of the institution were of great help in obtaining important information.

### Russo-Japanese War

The busy February days thus went by, when one day the Russo-Japanese War was declared. Then on the evening of February 8 of the 37th year of the Meiji Era (1905), a letter was brought secretly to Miss Kawahara's room in the institution. It was from the van of the Yokoyama, Oki Special Service Corps that had come to Kolachin on its way to explode the Eastern China Railway.

Disguised as Mongols and Lama priests, the members of the Corps were to go deep into the enemy line. As Miss Kawahara had already been informed of the Corps' movements, she rejoiced upon receiving the letter that her time had finally come. But

(Continued on Column 8)



# THE ROMANCE OF KYOTO

## A Dissertation on Its Cultural Significance

**Professor Naokatsu Nakamura**
**Kyoto Imperial University**

Beautiful Kyoto! Whoever has seen Kyoto must have been struck by the quaintness of its beauties and the gentleness of its surrounding atmosphere. Naturally he would have wondered what influence this Kyoto had wielded on Japanese culture and what significance it bore on their cultural history.

Kyoto forms a natural fortress, its bulwark being the girdling mountains and rivers, as expressed by Emperor Kammu in his manifesto at the founding of Kyoto as the old capital of Japan. Topographically the city is ideally situated, with its northern background of mountain ranges rising much higher than the opposite side, and the Kamo and Katsura Rivers flowing on its east and west respectively. On the north-east, stands Mt. Hiyei, as if guarding the city with its protecting spell from evil elements. According to ancient customs, the successive rulers sat on the throne facing south as they administered the state affairs. So well founded was Kyoto as the seat of government.

Kyoto was the heart of the Japan of old. Away toward the west runs the Kamo River, which eventually empties into the Inland Sea. By this water route one could get in touch with those provinces in the south and west of Japan. And on the east he could travel through Lake Biwa and farther up toward the east and north of the country. It is so ideally founded geographically that its discoverer and builder, Prince Kiyomaro Wake, is even now memorialized in the Go Shrine of Kyoto.

### Seat of Government

Kyoto was selected as the seat of government as though it were a place of abode for the cultured people of those days. Unlike a city which was built up from a hamlet with traders and makers of goods flocking to it, Kyoto came into being as the center of culture. Here the state affairs were administered and the government officials resided. And to cater to them, traders and makers of goods established themselves there. In other words, it was a community in which were found living side by side both those who produced the culture and those who supported them. Hence its influence virtually stood on the summit of our culture.

As the people came up to Kyoto from different parts of the country to settle, the first problem presented was that of language. Where they conversed in their local idioms and lacked understanding, it became necessary to find a common language. Representative of it seems to be the so-called Heian literature, still remaining, which was written in the old Yamato language. And it must be remembered that this language played an important role when Kyoto's position in our cultural history is considered. The fact that Kyoto was founded quite differently from other cities, can be traced from the location of the different institutions and popular centers. The fact that the Imperial Palace was located at the northern end of Shujaku-Oji (Boulevard) made this part the residential section of the government officials or Court-nobles. And to the south of Sanjo-Dori and Shijo-Dori, considered to be the center of the city, lived the traders who catered to the officials. In other words, the northern part where the cultured official populace resided was known as the "consumers' section" while the southern part where the trading people and manufacturers lived was called the suppliers' center. Consequently the people living in the northern part, called even now Kami-Kyo or Upper Kyoto, were more refined in the cultural way than those in the southern part, called Shimo-Kyo or Lower Kyoto.

The city was also divided into U-Kyo or Right-Kyoto and Sa-Kyo or Left Kyoto. And in relation to the development of culture the Left was considered far superior to the Right. The reasons for this may be ascribable to the fact that, as stated above, the Emperors sat on the throne facing south while administering the state affairs, which brought east to their left, from where the sun rose. The people in those days, as now, must have believed more in the virtues of the rising sun than in the beauties of the setting sun; hence more cultured people were found living in the Left than in the Right, as in fact the Minister of the Left was considered to be superior to the Minister of the Right in those days.

### Buddhist Temples

Other causes may lie in the fact that many more and larger Buddhist temples were built in the east of the city toward Higashi-yama or East-mountain, which resulted in the beautification of that section and that the Left had less humidity than the Right. Be that as it may, the controlling factor must be the superiority of rank as represented in the government from the top to the bottom of officialdom, hence bringing out a tendency in the city populace ever to move to left Kyoto.

As was stated, Kyoto is hemmed in between the two rivers, and as the populace spread out eastward, the inundation of the Kamo River became a serious problem with them. This river must have been quite treacherous in those days, as it was only a few years back that it went out of control, although very little water is found in it at present. As it became too treacherous to control, even after an official flood control committee had been set up to devise the best possible plans, someone hit upon an unique scheme in which we can evince the wisdom of the ancient people. This scheme was to encourage the building of temples on both banks of the river. The idea was to use the temple building as a pretext to get the Kyoto people to come and assist in the construction, and as they were thus mobilized, to have them divide their labor on the flood prevention works. It was Palace Councillor Michinaga who suggested the building of a large temple, Hojo-ji, near the present site of the Kyoto First Girls' School. Another temple, Horinji, was erected by the river to the east of Sanjo-Dori. And still another, Hoseiji, was put up way down the river to the east of Shichijo-Dori. Singular is the fact that all these temples thus built near this river happened to have names headed by the character "ho," or the ideograph having for its left radical the term "water" and for its body the term "eliminate," implying to eliminate water or characterizing the idea to control flood.

This adjuration against the danger of flood on the part of those places of worship, as indicated by the peculiar fixing of nomenclature, is indeed suggestive of Japanese humor. It is characteristic of Japanese culture to have for its make-up some element of humorous taste, not capticus and rigid, but more or less reserved with a margin to spare. And to cap it all, in the race for adopting a most striking one, there is Hoshoji located near the present zoological garden, whose designation stands for "victory in the control of flood!"

As mentioned before, Kyoto was founded as the metropolis of the country, hence the spreading of its customs and habits had a great influence over the cultural growth of the provinces. The fact that Kyoto was preeminent with its culture caused the people in the provinces to long for things Kyoto and emulate the ways of the Kyototies. For these reasons, some rich Daimyos in the outlying sections of the country came to long for the same sort of temples and other outstanding features of the metropolis and introduced them at an enormous cost into their own domains. This necessarily tended to introduce Kyoto culture at the same time, ever accompanied by the Buddhist teachings emanating from the Kyoto temples.

### Nara, the Holy City

It might not be amiss, at this juncture, to briefly discuss Nara, the former government seat, particularly with reference to its Buddhism. Nara was virtually the holy city of the Japanese Buddhists up to about ten centuries ago until the time the government seat was removed to Kyoto. Hence it may be rightly said that the Nara culture was centered in Buddhism. The faith thus become prevalent was originally introduced into our country from foreign lands many centuries before. With the Buddhism so introduced came the art of making Buddhist images. And the art and technique so imported became assimilated into Nara's own. So when we study the images of the Suiko period we are impressed with the preeminence of foreign features. Then when it comes to those of the Hakuho period we notice them turning somewhat Japanese. And those in the Tempei period show shedding off of much of the Chinese traits, and assuming our own style. These, however, being of transitory character, there is no question that it was characteristic of the Nara culture which took pride in the introduction of things foreign, irrespective of consequences.

There is much evidence of over-indulgence in the Buddhism of the Nara period, particularly in its last part, as the erection of Daibutsu or Great Buddha bears witness. But comparatively few were aware of the sign of surfeit in Buddhism in those days, which was a step toward national decline. In fact the over-indulgence in Buddhism, as we witness now, was the cause which has driven it into a state seemingly beyond redemption. If left in the way prevalent in the Nara period, the religion might probably have ruined our country. The indications were such as to permit no alternative, and the government seat was finally transferred from Nara to Kyoto.

### Kyoto Culture

From that time on Buddhism at Kyoto took on a new light, assuming a role similar to a national guardian. If we observe the Buddhist images made in the later periods, Kojin and Teikan, we would feel an entirely new inspiration. We would notice features more tense in expression than the extreme sereneness of the old Chinese type. You might say those were more "Japanized" than the features found on the images carved out during the Nara period. Such was the beginning of Buddhism in Kyoto, which naturally affected the development of Kyoto culture.

Thus for 1,000 years the Kyoto culture has flourished since the Heian era. During this long period it has gone through trials and the process of digestion and assimilation and improvement in order to become one distinctly its own. It was not like a civilization born and nurtured within a period of two or three centuries; it had to take at least ten centuries to be trained and cultivated in the peculiar Kyoto soil, as it were admitting no imitation by others, nor any imitation of others by itself.

Yet it is true that this Kyoto culture is a result of constant social reorganization and renovation. It is the rule that whenever our culture is getting over-ripe or stale, you might say, we inject some new elements into it, like adding fresh ingredient to the yeast, so as to keep it in a fresh and tasty state. The process is an upheaving from below like yeast. For instance, as viewed from the standpoint of the Court-nobles who constituted the center of the Kyoto culture, when the rise of the samurai class was evident, the former resented calling the latter an upstart. Of course the nobles were afraid that the samurai might rob them of their positions and privileges. This rising up of a new element from below, however, was the thing which built up a fresh culture, as constituting an essential factor of the Kyoto culture.

As it is clear now that the Kyoto culture is not the one which has been lived down as an heirloom bequeathed ten centuries ago, so when the samurai came in, it took in the samurai culture, and making it a new element it has improved the old one with it. And with the samurai later came in the culture of samurai's footmen also rising up from a still lower social strata, which was likewise incorporated into the Kyoto culture. Then finally appeared on the scene things like tea ceremony and flower arrangement, distinctly new elements in culture, which, however, were successfully perfected by the Kyotoites and made a part of their culture. It was a great accomplishment of which we can feel very proud. For their achievement was not a result of endeavors for founding a culture after mere pleasure but for finding a way after right living—a cardinal truth.

Thus observing, it would appear that the Kyoto culture is the one which has always flowed from a high place, as it were, down toward the lower plains, and gradually spread out all over Japan. At that the height maintained by the Kyoto culture was not the same height attained ten centuries ago, but as it flowed downward it spread still downward until it has permeated all the strata and rank and file of the society. In other words, it is the height maintained for the common culture, ever fresh, new, and alive, by taking in the rising element of requirements. It is not so high as to be out of reach by the lowest stratum but no so low as to be looked upon as commonplace and dull.

Since the Kyoto culture has always flowed downward, it has gone into every corner of the lower plains, which are represented by our provinces. In short, as Kyoto came down to them, the provinces went up to Kyoto. And in the process there was always a new, fresh culture created. This is, to my way of thinking, where the significance of the Kyoto culture lies.

As mentioned above this distinctive culture was maintained, polished, improved and perfected at Kyoto for a period of ten centuries, and still found new, fresh, and full of life. It must be stamped as an outstanding characteristic of this culture. For these reasons there is an element of refinement and elegance attached to this culture. It is the quintessence of culture which this Kyoto culture has, of which we are most proud as Japanese who can truly appreciate it. (Naokatsu Nakamura, Assistant Professor, Kyoto Imperial University.)

# Insect Tradition

***Love of Nature is one of the dominant traits of the Japanese, a trait well-illustrated by the abundance of stories, traditional and otherwise, about Nature's creatures. Some of the most interesting of these are the insect stories.***

The Japanese language is one which is adorned and embellished with a great variety of words derived from Nature. The names of flowers lend themselves pertinently to the construction of girls' names. One invariably encounters such names as "Ume" (plum), "Take" (bamboo), "Matsu" (pine), "Fuji" (wistaria), and the like.

The tendency to introduce the nomenclatures of flowers and other ramifications of nature and the many legends and stories weaved around the activities of insects all concur to elucidate the fact that a deep and tender affection or admiration of nature and insects must have been inherent in the character of the forefathers of the Japanese. A portion of their enthusiasm is manifested in the anecdotes traditional and otherwise handed down from early days.

Apropos of this, the first mention of insects of any interest in the annals of insect lore, is the story of one Masaru Hatakawa, a prominent citizen of the memorable days of Prince Shotoku, approximately a dozen centuries ago. Fame is attached to Hatakawa as the one person who abolished the superstition connected with the mysterious insects believed by the then primitive folk to symbolize the Gods of Paradise.

### Mystery Insects

History avers that these insects which were the objects of worship among the peasants made their appearance around the foot of Mt. Fuji regularly every morning. Mystery was painted on thicker still when it was reported that every succeeding appearance was marked by an increase of insects. It appears that these objects of reverence were a kind of caterpillar living on branches and trees. And the tree most closely associated with the insects was presumably the "tachibana" which was noted and held sacred and propitious by the people on account of its power symbolized in wealth and longevity.

Much to his credit and honor, Masaru Hatakawa succeeded in suppressing these beliefs, which illustrate the strong influence of insects upon Japanese life in early days.

"Man-yo-shu," the first anthology of Japanese poems is noted for its directness and simple beauty. Among its several stories the tradition of "Mama-no-Tekona' is most familiar. Here "Tekona" designates a butterly in the dialect of that part of the country where the story takes place. Curiously enough the butterfly is believed to be also a symbol of a dead man's soul. Children gaze in amazement and fright when told that a deceased parent is visiting them in the guise of a butterfly beauty.

### Locusts

Among the farmers of Japan the locust is associated with many primitive beliefs. Locusts may be seen among the ripened rice-plants in the gleaming fields. This story concerns one, Betto Sanemori Saito, a retainer who fought for the Taira clan against that of the Genji in the thrilling battles waged between them. Seventy years old, with his snow-white hair dyed as black as ink, he must have presented an ideal figure of loyalty.

In the province of Echizen an unfortunate circumstance brought about his death. As the battle waged furiously his steed stumbled against some rice plants depriving him of his balance and guard; a fatal thrust of the enemy at his side completely disabled him. From that moment his deep resentment to rice became so intense that it is said to have incarnated itself into a locust which wreaked vengeance by injuring rice plants at every opportunity.

In many rural villages an event known as "Mushi Okuri" or "Sending Off the Insects" takes place in early summer. For the farmers it is an auspicious occasion when the locusts especially are driven away.

## Maiden Adventure

(Continued From Column 2)

the sharp eyes of the pro-Russians were fastened upon her. She only sent a message congratulating them on their safe arrival and nonchalantly went back to the rear palace.

The following day the Corps came to the palace disguised as Chinese merchants. After a sumptuous banquet by the King, Ryutaro Ito, Shozo Yokoyama, Teisuke Oki, and Shiro Yoshihara remained at the palace to confer with Miss Kawahara.

The conference was held in a well-guarded room through the thoughtful consideration of the Queen. The wishes of the Corps were then reported to the Queen, who conveyed them to the King.

Soon, in a corner of an enclosure in the palace, a tent in Mongol style was put up, and inside bridge exploding practices were made. Provisions and attires of Lama priests to be used as disguise, were assembled there. These preparations had to be done amidst the watchful eyes of the pro-Russians. That they were successfully completed was due only to Miss Kawahara's painstaking efforts.

### The Mission

On a cold dark night, when dawn was yet many hours away, the Corps left Kolachin and went northward over the roadless, snow-covered plain. At the northern part of Linhsi, the party separated into two, one going toward Hailar led by Ryutaro Ito, and another toward Chichihar under Yokoyama and Oki.

Although Ito's group succeeded in accomplishing its aim, the Yokoyama-Oki group was discovered by Russian soldiers on the outskirts of Harbin and killed, thus filling the first page of the Russo-Japanese War history of tragedies.

Later, Miss Kawahara was granted the Sixth Order of Merit for military services, the first of its kind to be awarded to a woman.

### Return to Japan

When the Russo-Japanese War came to a close with Japan as the victor, Miss Kawahara decided to return to Japan, now that her duty was fulfilled and her educational work had progressed satisfactorily. She left Kolachin after two years' stay there, and soon after coming back, was married to Mr. Ichinomiya, who was then the assistant manager of the New York Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

When returning to Japan, she brought three students along with her to strengthen the future tie between Japan and Mongolia. The three were put into the Jissen Middle School under the care of Madame Shimoda.

Showing me a letter from one of the three, who is now teaching at the Kungcheng Girls' Institution, formerly the Yucheng Girls' Institution, she quietly said, "I am so happy to think that the school, the foundation of which I laid, has grown so."

The single speck of seed sown by her has grown and is now producing many fruits in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

As one of its functions in the Manchoukuoan Empire Tenth Anniversary Celebration, the Jehol Province has formed a society to commemorate her works, and preparations are now under way to erect a monument and a memorial hall in her honor. (Kyo Watanabe in Sunday Mainichi)

## *Moonlight on the Pine-Trees*

**Chomei**

Here, while I stand alone,
Shadows mysterious thrown
By the dark mountain pines
Lie at my feet.
At the clear moon I gaze,
Muse in a thousand ways
On what my soul divines
Dimly of life.

# SPECIE BANK BEGINS IN NEW DIRECTION

## World-Renown Exchange Institution Starts Activities in Developing S. Regions

An article in the Tokyo Asahi, surveying the shifting phases and functions of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is hopeful of fresh activities of this bank in the southern regions in a capacity different from its time-honored one of an exchange bank of world-wide influence, and reposing full trust in its immutable foundation and its rich experience, the article goes on to foretell an expansion of this bank in the southern regions. The article follows in brief:

"In spite of the signal role the Yokohama Specie Bank has played for a number of years in the international field of foreign exchanges by virtue of its able and experienced staff members all over the world, it has now lost the major half of its relations with exchange banks in third countries.

"On the other hand, the Bank of Japan has been so reorganized of late that it has now taken the proportions of a central financing organ in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Simultaneously, therefore, the Yokohama Specie Bank has been compelled to surrender its financing and exchange rights to the Bank of Japan.

"It will be recalled that the Yokohama Specie Bank was brought into being in 1880 and that the long history of its clever policy has gone a long way toward stabilizing its foundation in the capacity of a world-wide exchange bank. Viewed in this light, there is no reason to predict the abrupt cessation of its activities.

"Superficially observed, the bank remains outside the realm of activity, but the reverse is the case. For the bank is prepared to start positive activities in a new direction. As a matter of fact, it has formed close relations with the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Southern Development Bank so as to extend its field of operations all over the southern regions, and a large number of its staff members have been newly stationed there. It is felt certain, therefore, that the bank will wield its influence from now on in and around Malaya, Burma and Java.

"The bank has already opened branch offices at several places in the southern regions, but their number is anything but significant as compared with the numerous banks formerly run by enemy countries. Thus observed, it is possible that the bank may have a larger network of branches in the southern regions till it wins the confidence of the local populace in the matter of its rare ability and rich experience."

## *The Mirrors of the Heroic Age*

(Continued From Page 6)

Serene Quiet," its author, Dokan, passed many a day of happy day-dreaming, divided between his ambitious scheme for the pacification of Kanto and his poetical musings. His "Seishoken" contained a library of enormous size, filled with "tens of thousands of volumes on military strategy, history, medical science as well as books, poetry and literature.

When in 1464 Ota Dokan was received in audience by the Emperor Go-Hanazono in Kyoto, and was graciously asked to describe his home in Musashi, he made a reply in the following famous verses.

"Waga iho wa matsubara tsuzuki
umi chikaku
"Fuji no takane o nokiba nizo
miru."

My abode is upon the pine-clad
shores,
And near the sea,
With Fuji's noble peak
Looking in at the eaves.

(To Be Continued)

# 30 CONCERNS MERGE DURING SEPTEMBER

Indicating a smooth progress in the rationalization of management of industrial companies, company mergers during September totaled 30, involving a combined capital of ¥534,609,000, the Industrial Bank of Japan revealed on Saturday, according to Domei.

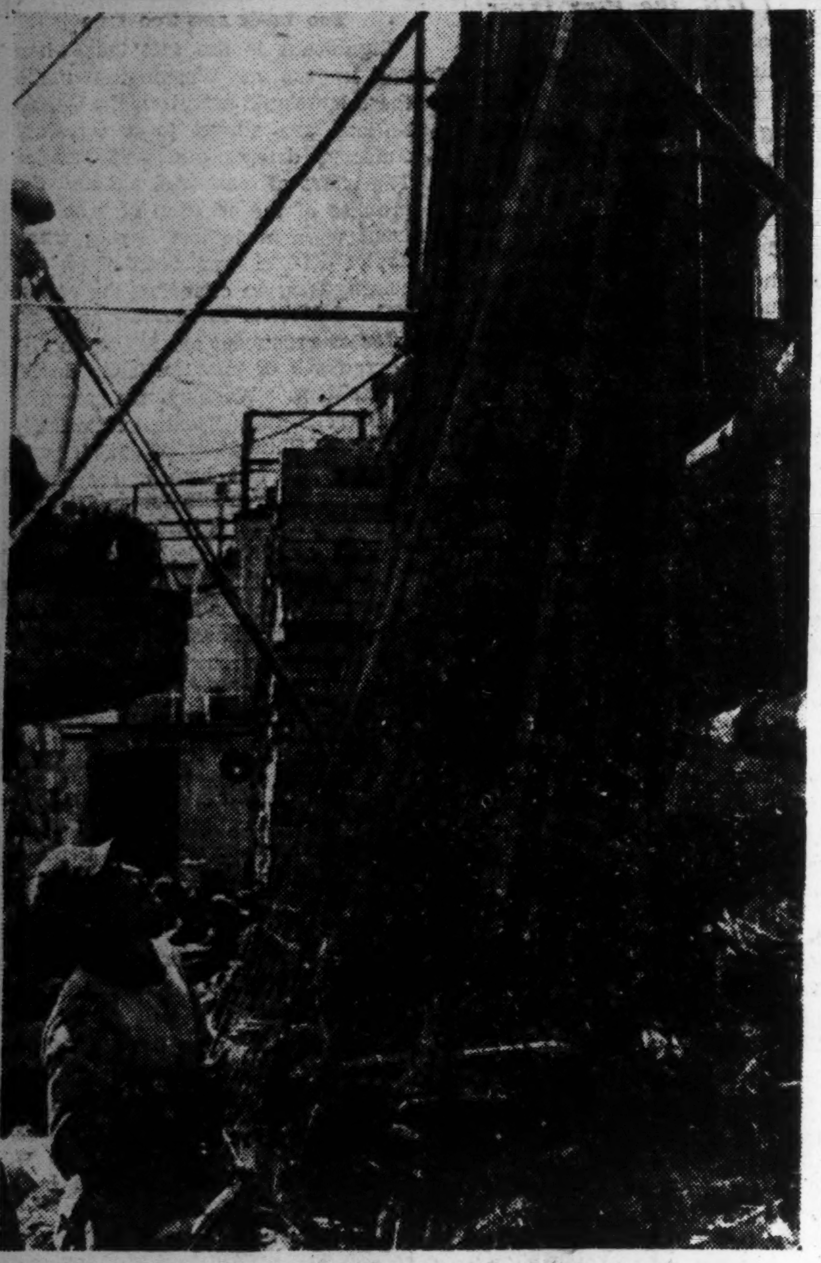
The largest merger of the month was the amalgamation of the Dai Nippon Sekiyu (Japan Oil Company) by the Imperial Petroleum Company, which increased the latters capital to ¥260,000,000 after the merger.

Details follow:

**Principal Company Mergers in September**

| Merging companies | Companies merged | Capital after merger (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial Petroleum | Japan Oil | 260,000 |
| Japan Sugar ....... | Chuo Sugar | 96,610 |
| Nagoya Railways .. | Chita Railways | 84,750 |
| Mitsubishi Steel ... | Mitsubishi Steel Materials | 50,000 |
| Toyokawa Railways | Horaiji R'ways | 8,280 |
| Omi Silk Textile... | Nakayama T'tile | 7,000 |

## For a Big Haul



Nets are as precious to fishermen as their own children. Every mesh is carefully inspected and weak spots are quickly detected and mended. The man in the picture, apparently in charge of deep-sea operations, is casting a last look on the well-made implements, evidently satisfied with their condition, before the ship weighs anchor.

# WARES SKYROCKET AS NOVEMBER OPENS

## All-Round Upward Swing Is Revived on Floor—Tokyo Wire Rope Jumps ¥16.50

The month of November opened rosy and bright on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, and skyrocketting jumps were registered by Tokyo Wire Rope, Furukawa Electric Industrial and Hitachi Iron Works.

In the long-term section, for example, the bear camp as well as the bull camp was equally shocked by the skyrocketting jump of ¥16.50 scored by Tokyo Wire Rope, of ¥6.50 by Furukawa Electric Industrial and of ¥5.00 and ¥6.00 by Hitachi Iron Works and its new respectively. It was evident that the signal jump of Tokyo Wire Rope was accelerated by the rumored threefold increase of its capital. Following suit of this upward swing revived on the floor, Japan Steel Tube bounced up ¥3.40, Japan Precision Machinery ¥3.00, Ebara Iron Works ¥2.30 and its new ¥2.40, Takasaki Strawboard Paper, new, and Toyo Ball Bearing ¥2.20 each, Japan Nickel ¥1.60, Tokyo Hemp Yarn and Taiwan Sugar, new ¥1.50 each.

The short-term section was likewise active, for Hitachi Iron Works continued to rise ¥3.20, Japan Steel Tube ¥3.00 and Manchou Heavy Industrial ¥2.40, hitting new highs of ¥96.30, ¥77.00 and ¥61.30 respectively.

The spot market was steady as a whole. Furukawa Electric Industrial, new rose ¥3.00 in sympathy with the skyrocketting advance of its old issue in the long-term section, and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsubishi Interest, new, Mitsubishi Trading and its new, and Japan Optical Industrial stepped up from ¥2.00 to ¥3.00.

**Long-Term Section**

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

**First Section**

| | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teikoku Rayon (50) ........ | | 92.5 | .... |
| Kurashiki Rayon (50) ...... | | 78.6 | 80.0 |
| Toa Hemp Ind (50) .... | 80.0 | 80.6 | 82.6 |
| Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50) | 100.5 | 99.3 | 99.3 |
| Showa Elec. Ind (50).... | 77.7 | 77.9 | 78.5 |
| Toa Tobacco (50) ...... | 103.5 | 101.6 | 102.4 |
| Manchou Tobacco (35)... | 94.9 | 95.0 | 95.9 |

**Second Section**

| | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. K. (50) .......... | 111.0 | 111.0 | 110.8 |
| O. S. K. (50) .......... | 102.0 | 102.8 | 103.0 |
| Toyo Steamship (50) ....... | | 76.1 | 76.9 |
| Nissan Steamship (50).. | 69.1 | 69.1 | 69.1 |
| Mitsubishi Mining (50) | 103.7 | 105.0 | 106.0 |

**Third Section**

| | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Furukawa Elec Ind (50) | 108.3 | 108.6 | 114.0 |
| M'bishi Elec Mach (50) | 144.8 | 144.8 | 144.2 |
| Japan Oils and Fats(50)..... | | 70.1 | 71.0 |
| Japan Beer (50) ........... | | 114.3 | 112.1 |
| Tropical Ind (42½)...... | 47.6 | 48.9 | 48.2 |
| Sumatra Dev (37½)..... | 53.0 | 53.3 | 53.8 |
| Asahi Glass (50)........ | 131.0 | 127.2 | 128.0 |

**Short-Term Section**

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 120.4 | 0.9 | 119.8 | 120.7 |
| N. Y. K., old ...... | 110.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 111.0 |
| Do, new ......... | 94.1 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 94.5 |
| Kanebo Spinning... | 149.6 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 149.0 |
| Do. new ........... | 93.8 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 94.6 |
| Teikoku Rayon. n .. | 80.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 81.1 |
| Osaka Stock. new... | 64.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 64.9 |
| Japan Steel Tube... | 73.9 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 77.0 |
| Japan Oil .......... | 78.5 | 80.0 | 78.5 | 79.9 |
| S. M. R. .......... | 74.1 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 75.1 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy... | 93.7 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 94.9 |
| Hokkaido Coal..... | 76.7 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 78.0 |
| Toyo Rayon, new... | 62.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 63.6 |
| Hitachi Iron Works. | 93.9 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 96.3 |
| Kokura Iron Works. | 56.7 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 57.9 |
| Japan Beer, new.... | 58.1 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 58.7 |
| Nichiro Fishery..... | 81.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 81.8 |
| Japan Fishery, new. | 48.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 48.6 |
| Japan Sugar, new... | 74.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 74.7 |
| Ensuiko Sugar..... | 66.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 65.7 |
| Japan Mining....... | 56.8 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 57.3 |
| Manchou Ind ...... | 59.0 | 61.3 | 59.0 | 61.3 |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds*

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term) ......... | 120.70 | — 0.10 |
| N.Y.K., new (short-term) | 94.50 | — 0.40 |
| Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term) ......... | 94.60 | + 0.40 |
| Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%... | 108.10 | Same |

# TOKYO RETAIL PRICES DOWN BY 0.2 PER CENT

## Of 99 Items Surveyed During October 4 Rose, 3 Dropped and 92 Remained Unchanged

Indicative of the successful operation of the price policy, the retail price index in Tokyo during October dropped by 0.2 per cent as compared with the September index and stood at 186.4 on the basis of the 1930 average, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry disclosed Thursday.

According to the Chamber's survey, fuel materials receded by 4 per cent in October while vegetables and fruits gained by 2.8 per cent and clothing materials and personal effects also advanced by 0.1 per cent.

Of 99 items surveyed by the Chamber, four items rose and three items dropped while 92 items remained unchanged, the chamber revealed.

Details follow:

**October Retail Price Indices**
**(1930 Average—100)**

| | Items | Indices as on Oct. 15 | Compared with Sept. 15 (Pct.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foodstuffs ........ | 58 | 165.8 | down 0.7 |
| Cereals. .......... | 15 | 160.5 | — |
| Vegetables. fruits | 14 | 168.3 | down 2.8 |
| Meat ........... | 7 | 145.9 | — |
| Fish. sea weeds. | 8 | 227.4 | — |
| Drinks ......... | 14 | 143.9 | — |
| Clothing materials, personal effects . | 18 | 235.3 | down 0.1 |
| Fuel ............ | 8 | 140.5 | Up 4.0 |
| Building materials | 6 | 270.8 | — |
| Miscellaneous .... | 9 | 205.8 | — |
| Total average. | 99 | 186.4 | down 0.2 |

## Bill Clearings

November 2
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared .......... | 439,426 | 236,398 |
| Balance ............... | 39,926 | 27,006 |

# SUPPLY CONDITIONS IN BRITAIN REVEALED

## Rubber and Paper Have Reached Disappearing Point—Oil And Coal Shortage Acute

The latest conditions of supply of coal, petroleum, rubber, paper and other wartime necessities in Britain has been brought to light by Akira Matsui, secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London, Kyugo Ishiguro, assistant manager of the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Kenichi Otabe, ex-eleve-consul at Sydney, Tasaku Kojima, attache to the Japanese Embassy at London, and Shiro Kikuchi, manager of the Sydney branch of the Mitsubishi Commercial at a recent round-table meet held under the auspices of the Tokyo Shimbun. The following verbal reports of theirs at the meeting in a measure furnish people here with a compact knowledge of Britain's wartime economic situation.

Akira Matsui: In April last, the London Government authorities announced their decision to economize on the consumption of coal by 10,000,000 tons this year, while increasing the coal output by 10,000,000 tons. In accordance with this decision, the British army discharged 6,500 men, the Royal Air Force 1,300 men, and the Civilian Air Defense Corps 3,500 men, all of whom were former workers at the collieries in the country, and they returned to their mines.

Meanwhile, the Government established the National Coal Department for the control of coal mines. Although coal has not been put under a rationing system yet, its supply situation is growing more and more gloomy as time passes.

### Oil Supply Difficult

Britain is experiencing greater difficulty and inconvenience as regards the supply of oil and gasoline due to the loss of its oilfields in Burma and the East Indies. At present, it is dependent on the petroleum from Iraq and Iran. A small quantity of oil comes from the United States, but this supply is insignificantly small. Even the oil from Iraq and Iran cannot be easily transported because the Mediterranean is now under the virtual control of the Axis air force. Because of the scanty supply of gasoline, the bus services in Britain are available only during rush hours.

The supply of rubber and paper is steadily approaching the disappearing point, and a nation-wide movement is being carried on to collect used tyres and waste paper. All London dailies have been reduced to 4 or 6 pages for the morning edition and to 2 pages for the evening edition.

A rationing system is enforced on soap, each individual getting only 4 ounces of washing soap and 3 ounces of toilet soap a month.

Kyugo Ishiguro: The question of fuel supply comes next to the problem of food supply. Prior to the outbreak of the present war, Britain was producing about 120,000,000 tons of coal a year, of which about 20 per cent was exported to various countries. At present, however, Britishers are experiencing great difficulty in meeting the domestic demand for coal. This is attributable to the rapid expansion of munitions industries as well as to the shortage of labor resulting from the drafting of many young men, including coal mine operatives in the fighting services.

### Women Conscripted

In January, 1940, there were in England 1,500,000 men without regular jobs. At present there are only 100,000 who are absolutely unfit for labor on account of old age or ill-health. The British Government, therefore, is conscripting women between the ages of 20 and 31 for labor at coal-mines or munitions factories. Even a daughter of Prime Minister Winston Churchill is working at one of the manufactories for the Army.

The shortage of food and fuel is giving rise to many cases of infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever and small-pox.

Kenichi Otabe: Prior to the outbreak of the present war, all oil requirements in Australia were being met by imports. For instance, the country was covering between 60 and 65 per cent of its oil consumption at home with oil from the East Indies, about 13 per cent with oil from the United States, and the remaining 22 per cent with imports from other countries. Australia has only 7,000,000 people. But, the number of motorcars in that country exceeds 700,000. After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the import of oil from the various countries stated above was almost entirely cut off, and the Australians are suffering an acute shortage of gasoline for their cars.

Australia produces immense quantities of wheat, meat, and sugar. No Australian knew what it was to suffer from a shortage of food. At present, however, the people there are experiencing innumerable inconveniences arising from the several restrictions placed on the supply of sugar, tea, and other provisions and beverages. This is because many of the farmers and peasants have been taken away for military services at the front.

In order to meet the situation, the Australian Government is studying how to simplify the daily meals for the people.

# *WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED*

## Philippine Economy Based on Agriculture Although Experts Promise Great Mining Possibilities—Production Adjustments Made in Indies

### Philippines and Borneo

Agriculture represents the staple industry of the Philippines, there having been no mining or manufacturing industry worth mentioning although experts promise great mining possibilities. Consequently, the larger portion of its exports has been composed of agricultural products, of which sugar has taken overwhelming predominance, accounting for more than 30 per cent of the total value of exports.

As much as 99.9 per cent of the entire sugar export used to be annually shipped to the United States. In addition, the greater quantity of copra, Manila hemp and other agricultural products had also been exported to the United States and Britain, whereas rice, the staple food for the native inhabitants, was insufficient in output and had to be imported to a certain amount to make up for the shortage, together with a large quantity of flour, from the United States.

The weakness of the industrial economy built on dependence on the United States had been the source of great worry on the part of those patriotic statesmen who placed the national interest before their own. Their fears, however, has been completely dispelled as a result of the War of Greater East Asia.

Reorganization of the agricultural industry of the Islands is being pushed, with gratifying results, with a view to self-supply so as to enable the Islands deservedly to become a link in the chain of Co-Prosperity. Steady progress, for instance, is already being made in the partial conversion of sugar plantations into cotton fields. It is expected that the agriculture of the Islands will undergo a fundamental change within the next few years.

The former British Borneo is known for the high-quality heavy oil it produces, but has had no other special products worthy of note. Its possibilities are now being explored.

### East Indies

The representative agricultural products of the East Indies, the former Netherlands East Indies, are sugar, copra and rubber, the larger part of which used to be exported to Europe and America. Public attention, therefore, is focussed on what measures the Military Administration will take in disposing of the agricultural over-supply which results from the suspension of export due to the present war. Reduction of sugar production and other measures to meet the situation have already been decided on by the authorities with an eye to the maintenance of the welfare and happiness of the native inhabitants.

Most of these lines of industry had been under European management and consequently were treated as enemy property. Although readjustment of the enterprise may be comparatively easy for this reason, workers are all Indonesians, so that it is necessary, in the interests of peace and order, to have them engage in the cultivation of other agricultural products, and it is only natural that these products should be ones more vitally needed in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is predictable that the agriculture of the territory will undergo a noticeable change in the future, similarly as in the Philippines.

Of its mineral products, petroleum is the most widely known, together with the tin and bauxite produced in Bangka and Billiton Islands respectively.

### India and Ceylon

India is primarily an agricultural country, but in recent years, the development of mining industry has been particularly remarkable. It now occupies a leading position in Asia as one of its greatest industrial countries, due to the phenomenal expansion it has effected in the output of munitions on the strength of its rich mineral resources, toward the development of which rapid strides have been made of late. This is, of course, due to the British policy of depending on the productive power of India for the defense of the British Empire, but it has also produced a far-reaching counter-effect in hastening the self-awakening of the Indian people.

The main agricultural products for export in India are jute and its manufactures, amounting in value to about 30 per cent of the total exports, followed by raw cotton, linseed, tea and peanuts. It imports a fairly large quantity of rice, as is the case with Ceylon, which occupies third place in the exports of tea and copra respectively.

### Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan

Iran is a principal petroleum producing country in Southwestern Asia, but the majority of the native inhabitants are engaged in farming which, together with cattle-raising, constitutes an important branch of the country's economy. On account of the aridity of the territory due to its geographical position, with the exception of the plains on the Caspian coast, where the amount of rainfall is large, husbandry is carried on on the strength of artificial irrigation. Development of oil resources was commenced in 1913 and the country now ranks first in Asia in petroleum output.

Iraq is located along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which contribute greatly to the agriculture of the country in facilitating irrigation. Farming had long been in a state of decay since irrigation devices of ancient times were destroyed by the Mongolian and Turkish invasion, but after the first Great War, when the country was placed under the mandatory rule of Britain, irrigation facilities have been improved and vast tracts of land brought under cultivation, producing wheat and barley, which are exported in fairly large quantities.

The petroleum output of Iraq is next only to that of Iran in Southwestern Asia and the product is sent to the coast of the Mediterranean by means of pipe-lines over a distance of 1,850 kilometers.

The climate of Afghanistan is not suitable for agriculture, and the native inhabitants live on pasturage. The country is credited with rich underground resources, but no development work has as yet been taken in hand with the exception of very primitive methods of mining adopted by the native inhabitants from generation to generation.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund .... ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi — C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura — S. Asada
K. Kodama

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho,
Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi
Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indochina
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan Sibu.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

# P.I. INSURANCE FIRMS TO RENEW BUSINESS

## Both Japanese and Filipino Concerns Permitted to Start Activities From Nov. 1

With a view to protecting the property of the general public in the Philippines, now that the economic situation there has been restored to a normal state, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippine Islands has granted permission for the renewal of business on November 1 by the following insurance companies, including both Japanese and Filipino interests, according to a Domei dispatch from Manila:

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Philipinas Compana de Seguros, Luzon Surety Company, Philippine Guarantee Company, Provident Insurance Company, Rizal Surety and Insurance Company, and Tabacalera Insurance Company.

Incidentally, the Japanese Administration promulgated the following instructions as well as approval of the continued functioning of the old insurance law so long as it does not conflict with these instructions.

(1) With reference to any insurance contract made on or after November 1, 1942, any excess of insurance value over 75 per cent of insurance money shall be nullified except, however, where otherwise specified by the Japanese Military Administration.

(2) With reference to the insurance contracts already made, the insurance money thereof shall be curtailed to 75 per cent, and the balance of the contracted period shall be extended by one-third.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .......... [illegible]
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
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Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, [illegible]-ku.
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

## Meiji Setsu

The Japanese nation today celebrates Meiji Setsu, the day set aside each year to honor the memory of the Emperor Meiji. It is fitting and proper that this day should be observed with undiminished reverence and gratefulness by the nation year after year, for the glorious character of the reign of this illustrious Sovereign becomes more and more apparent with the growing perspective of time. Born on November 3, 1852, the Emperor Meiji led and guided the nation through the most critical and rapidly changing period in the entire history of Japan. By the time of His demise on July 30, 1912, He had succeeded in virtually completing a transformation as thorough-going as that which any nation has ever experienced in history. In the history of Japan, only the period of the Great Reforms of Taika (645 A.D.) can compare in significance with the reign of the Emperor Meiji.

How complete was the transformation wrought during the reign of the Emperor Meiji and how important is of course obvious to everyone, at least in its more superficial aspects. To list the achievements attained by the nation under the inspiration of this most illustrious Sovereign is patently impossible in the space available. Suffice it to point out the contrast in the general character of the country at the time of the beginning of His reign and at the end. In 1852 Japan was still a conglomeration of more than two hundred petty feudal states: by 1912 Japan had become one of the most highly unified, powerful, and well-administered nations in the whole world. In 1852 Japan was still an unknown hermit among nations; by 1912 Japan had become one of the Great Powers of the modern world. In 1852 Japan was still enrapt in her dreams of an ancient culture; by 1912 Japan was already forging ahead to the forefront of the world's advance.

Spectacular as were the thousand and one developments which characterized the period of this transformation, it was not for these alone that the Emperor Meiji is to be remembered. He is to be revered and honored first of all for His lofty character and profound wisdom. It was through these traits that His August Virtues were made manifest to the nation so as to inspire and lead each person in the country to new heights of achievement. It was through these traits also that the Sovereign exercised a steadying and sobering effect so that the nation was enabled to retain its poise and balance during a period of kaleidoscopic change. He is to be remembered secondly for the manner in which He embodied in Himself the essence of Japan. His reign reflects how the historical destiny of Japan has ever been to welcome and adopt the best that the entire world can contribute, while at the same time adapting these contributions to the special needs of Japan and harmonizing them with the unique and matchless spirit of the unchanging traditions to which the nation ever holds true.

Today, at a time when more than ever Japan is making her influence felt as a major factor in the world's advance, the nation can appreciate and honor more than ever before the great Emperor who first directed the footsteps of the nation in the direction of eminence in the modern family of nations, a direction along which Japan is progressing with ever increasing speed.

## The New Men in the New Ministry

At a time when the Japanese nation, and in fact a large part of the world, are focussing their attention on the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs which has just recently come into existence, it is reassuring to note the type of personnel which has been selected to direct the functioning of this new Ministry. The peaceful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and specifically the coordination and integration of the various agencies which heretofore had separately tackled different phases of this work naturally constitute a task of the greatest magnitude and importance. It is therefore a matter for congratulations that the choice of personnel to man this new Ministry has been so uniformly satisfactory and conducive to the creation of confidence.

The appointment of Kazuo Aoki as the head of this new Ministry had of course been widely anticipated since his entrance into the present Cabinet in September as Minister without Portfolio. Although his appointment therefore entails no great surprise, it is a matter of general congratulations, for there can be few men so appropriate for the task which awaits him. His high qualifications are manifest in his notable past record.

First of all is his record as a financial expert. Having started his official career in the Finance Ministry and having served with distinction as the Minister of Finance in the Abe Cabinet, he is well fitted to tackle the problems of economic construction which confront him. His recent experience as Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, in which capacity he was instrumental in effecting the extensive currency reforms of the Nanking Government, adds one more proof of his well-known abilities along this line.

But Minister Aoki is much more than a mere financier. There are few men in this world who understand so well as he the problems of state planning in this complex and rapidly changing world. This fact is demonstrated not only in his record as Vice-President and later President of the Cabinet Planning Board but also in the fact that he has the distinction of being the virtual author of the National General Mobilization Law which provided for the matchless organization of the nation in such a way as to enable it to throw such unprecedented weight into the conduct of the present war.

Although the new Minister is modest concerning his knowledge of conditions in the South, he is certainly no stranger to the problems of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole. His rich experiences in China and his previous connections with the former Board of Manchurian Affairs provide him with a wide background. His success in working for the conclusion of the Basic Treaty which now exists between Japan and China is further evidence of the broad statesmanship which he brings to his new post.

The nations of Greater East Asia which will have occasion to have dealings with Mr. Aoki can be assured of his genuine goodwill. How interested he is in safeguarding the proper rights and privileges of all peoples can be gathered from his first instructions to his new subordinates. Enjoining them to exercise the utmost discipline and restraint upon themselves in dealing with the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he urged his officials to manifest toward others "a generous attitude befitting a great nation."

Not only with respect to the Minister and the Vice-Minister but also with respect to the subordinate officials, the character of the appointments seems unusually happy. For the promising future which the nature of these appointments indicates, congratulations and good wishes are in order.

## A Year Ago Today

November 3, 1941

**From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser**

The United States High Commissioner of the Philippines today ordered a complete ban on shipments of iron ore from the islands and cancelled issued ore export permits. The prohibitory order stopped completely what limited shipment of iron ore Japan had been receiving under the strict export control.

* * *

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference today, said the United States Government recently has strongly addressed Finland, advising her to cease promptly all offensive and military operations against the Soviet territory and accept the Soviet offer to negotiate peace.

* * *

Governor de Ferreira, of the island of Timor, has expressed surprise over the concern shown by the United States over air-rights given to Japan. Timor air concessions, Governor de Ferreira said, are no different from similar concessions Portugal has granted foreign airlines in Portugal and its colonies.

* * *

The Navy Department of the United States Government announced the authorization for the construction of 50 escort vessels for Britain under the Lease-Lend program. The vessels will cost $300,000,000, it was said, and all the ships will be built in the navy yards.

* * *

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, when leaving a hotel in Detroit, Michigan, after delivering an address, was surrounded by a swirling group of women, carrying banners bearing such slogans as "Down With England!" "Halifax, Keep Out of American Politics," "Why Don't the British Fight?" Two men tried to seize the banners from the women. A melee ensued. The police intervened, and Lord Halifax entered his automobile and drove away, as women beat their fists on his car windows and shouted derisively. There were no arrests.

# ANCIENT JAPANESE TRADERS PAVED WAY FOR SOUTH DRIVE

## Fearlessly 'Vermillion Seal' Ships Sailed Uncharted Seas in Quest of Exchangeable Goods

By YASUHIKO KINOMIYA

### Part II

Tracing the routes taken by these traders and comparing them with those taken by the envoys who were sent to the T'ang Court first via Chosen and later by way of Oshima Island, we find another example of the southward tendency of Japanese expansion. The trading ships of the period, after weighing anchor at a western Kyushu port, sailed across the East China Sea south to the thriving ports of Ningpo in Chekiang Province and at times as far down as the coastal cities in Fukien Province.

As for sailing seasons, spring and autumn were the most favorable for outbound voyages and summer was the best for incoming voyages. The typhoon over the East China Sea is a northeaster from October to March of the following year and a southwester from April to September. So the sailors of the age took advantage of the northeaster in spring and autumn and sailed to China, and availing themselves of the southwester, returned in the summer. Those who went across in autumn had to wait until the summer of the following year before they could come back.

Our sailors had now come to utilize the typhoon, and they were sailing freely across the East China Sea. This was an epochal advance in the maritime activity of our nation.

In the Muromachi Period (1292-1568), the third Ashikaga Shogun, Yoshimitsu, dispatched an envoy to the Ming Dynasty, which had come into ascendancy in China; and, at the suggestion of a Kyushu merchant, the mission concluded "tally impression" trade agreement with China.

During Yoshimitsu's rule, trading ships were sent to China no less than six times. To distinguish themselves from the Wako vessels, these "legitimate" merchantmen bore "tally impressions" sent to the Shogunate by the Ming Court.

Yoshimitsu's son and successor, Yoshimochi, lamenting the fact that his father had acknowledged himself as a vassal of the Middle Kingdom, terminated all relations with the Mings. But in 1433, the sixth Ashikaga Shogun, Yoshinori, re-opened relations with China and concluded another "tally impression" trade agreement. During the following 110 years, trading ships were dispatched to China 11 times. They usually went over in groups of nine and their crews numbered over a thousand.

### Forerunners of South Expansion

The Wako, who haunted the entire length of the East Asiatic coastline from the beginning of the Kamakura Period to the latter days of the Ashikaga Period (1331-1534) can be called the forerunners of modern Japanese southward expansion. To classify them as buccaneers and dismiss them at that would be to miss their significance. They should be looked upon primarily as concrete manifestations of our innate tendency to expand southward. At first these adventurers limited their raids to the southeastern coast of Chosen but gradually extended the sphere of their activity down to Tongking Bay in present-day Indo-China. Here too we can observe a southward shift in our overseas activity.

The oldest extant record of the Wako tells about one of their raids on the Chosen coast. These early raids were not of a violent character. It was only after the Koguryu army plundered and devastated the islands of Tsushima and Iki during the great Mongol expedition against Japan that they assumed such a fearful character. So rampant became the raids of the Wako, who were now intent on seeking not only booty but revenge, that those in the coastal districts lived in constant fear.

It was only after the accession of King Yi of Chosen that any substantial decline in the raids of the Wako along the Chosen coastline began to take place. Yi was originally a general in the Koguryu army but he became so popular after his men, under his courageous leadership, repulsed a large band of Wako that he was not only able to later overthrow the King of Koguryu but also extend his rule over the entire Korean peninsula and crown himself as the first king of the Yi Dynasty.

King Yi sent a number of emissaries to our country, requesting that we aid in putting a stop to the outrages of the Wako. As the Shogun in power, Yoshimitsu Ashikaga was eager to restore friendly relations with Chosen and China and secure their objects of art as well as medicinal herbs, he complied with the wishes of the Chosen ruler and proceeded to control the Wako or Bayanbune.

The Wako did not start pillaging the coast of China until the advent of the Yuan Dynasty. Their original objective was not so much plunder as trade: They made their way primarily to the regions in and around Chekiang Province for trading purposes. Whenever mistreated by Chinese officials, however, they did not hesitate to resort to forceful means in obtaining what they wanted.

It was not until the latter days of the Yuan Dynasty that the raids of the Wako along the Chinese coast assumed really alarming proportions; but they alone were not to blame for this. With the influence of the Yuan Dynasty waning, malcontent elements in China began to work hand in hand with the Wako, leading them to places where rich booty could be found.

With the advent of the Ming reign, the Wako reached the peak of their activity. Up and down the coastline from Shangtung Peninsula in the north to Fukien Province in the south, they sailed. Here too was a gradual expansion southwards.

### Trade Agreement Signed

In 1493, with the beginning of Ashikaga Yoshinori's rule, formal relations with the Ming Dynasty were restored, and another "tally impression" trade agreement was concluded with the Chinese. He too took harsh action against the Wako, and once again their influence began to wane.

Although it is said that the Wako had been practically eliminated by the latter years of the Chiaching era of the Ming Dynasty, this does not mean that our southward expansion came to a halt. The maritime spirit of the nation, which had been cultivated by the Wako, was stimulated by arrival of the Portuguese; and our overseas activity became more intense than ever. The seamen of that age sailed southward to the coast of southern China and farther southward to the Philippines, to Indo-China, and even to the East Indies.

As the island of Luzon in the Philippines lay relatively close by, our ships started going there at quite an early stage. During the Eiroku Era (1558-1569), Japanese ships arrived at Cagayen and Lingayen Bays year in and year out. It is said that when the Spaniards took Manila in 1570 about 20 Japanese were residing there.

Our ships began to sail to Indo-China, which lay farther away, in the Tensho Era (1573-1591); and by the ensuing Bunroku Era, frequent voyages were being made to this distant land.

This was largely due to the efforts of Hideyoshi Toyotomi. In 1592, he instituted the "vermillion seal" ship system. Selecting eight wealthy merchants of Sakai, Kyoto, and Nagasaki, he granted their ships vermillion seals, which were permits to go overseas.

Later Tokugawa Iyeyasu took over this system; and the ships plying between the southern areas and Japan became more and more numerous. During the 19 years between 1604 to 1623, it is said that 183 vermillion seals were issued. Those receiving them numbered over 80 and they included feudal lords, merchants, resident Chinese, and Westerners.

The "vermillion seal" ships, which resembled Chinese junks, traded with the Philippines, Indo-China, Malaya, Borneo and the Moluccas. There is no direct evidence that they went to Java, but as it is said that 108 Japanese were residing there in 1632, one can well imagine that these ships also visited this large East Indies island.

Japanese southward expansion of this period was truly remarkable. Had not the Tokugawa Shogunate imposed the two and a half centuries of isolation on this country, and had the leaders of the nation fostered our southward expansion, which clearly had been in the process of development from ancient times, the regions of Southeast Asia would have come within our sphere of influence and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere completed perhaps centuries ago.

It is not strange that the islands consituting Japan Proper are shaped like three separate bows, each drawn towards the south. Tracing back the overseas activity of our nation, it becomes apparent that a southward expansion is the mission, the ideal of the Yamato race. In many respects, the War of Greater East Asia is being fought to achieve this national mission and ideal.

(The End)

## In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 44 dated November 8, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Reporting Internment Camp in Australia, America Not Weak, Young Loyal Souls, and Many Blessed Hopefuls.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 24, No. 19 dated November 8, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Upon Returning from Southern Regions, Compulsory Purchase of Important Materials, and Zeniya Gohei, Hero of Japan's Advance to the South.

## *READERS IN COUNCIL*

### *F.D.R. the Pied Piper*

To the Editor:

With spiritual depression occurring with measurable regularity among the United Nations, the world hears, off and on, one or another of Roosevelt's wrecking crew making rhapsodic outburst of grand promises concerning aid which they say they will give to the fatigued members of the United Nations, or for the construction of a post-war economic order in which all the American workers can have jobs.

The Washington war-mongers are expert in their rhapsodizings; they make magnificent pledges for lease-lend aid for the creation of a second front, for the construction of an international Utopian order, for the relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China. They are, however, by no means disinterested altruists. Like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, they pipe melodious tunes, and although they promise to lead the people to that joyous land of freedom, the land to which they will actually lead the people is Roosevelt's empire, the grave-yard of national independence and individual liberty.

Franklin Roosevelt makes the satellite members of the United Nations feel grateful for the lease-lend aid he offers them. The world thinks vaguely that America gives lease-lend aid without asking for payment, that she is the paragon of liberality.

### Road to Slavery

Informed people, however, know that by the Lease-Lend policy Franklin Roosevelt and his wrecking crew are driving the United Nations to their thraldom. This, Morris McDougal implicitly testifies in his article in the Christian Science Monitor, is the purpose of America's lease-lend aid. He declares that the policy is "to prevent the lender nation from becoming a creditory nation after the war is over." In other words, the United States is giving lease-lend aid not because she is generous, as it may appear to economic laymen, but because the lender nation wishes to control the economic life of the United Nations, although she publicly declares, that she does not expect to receive payment in the form of goods which are liable to compete with America's domestic products. America's financial barons hope to maintain the rest of the United Nations in a state of dependencies in post-war days. That such a policy will dry up the sources of the industrial and economic vitality of the United Nations is clear to any thinking man.

The idealistic picture of a post war world drawn by Washington's lease-lend policy, where free trade is said to prevail, is entirely unrealistic and false. Speaking in Birmingham, Alabama, at the fifth annual meeting of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce on October 14, Assistant Secretary of State Berle declared that "the trade routes and markets of the world have to be reopened. The endless barriers, restrictions, and hurdles by which trade has been slowly strangled in the last 20 years will have to be removed. This rule goes for everyone, including America." What he really meant was to prevent the impoverished members of the United Nations from glutting America's post-war market with their products, thereby denying them a chance to reconstruct their war-scarred economic structure and keeping them perpetually under American thumb. By flooding the world market with American products Roosevelt's crew can crush the industries of other nations, while on their home front, by closing the door to the inflow of cheaper foreign goods, the American industrial magnates will be able to fix their own prices for their products. If this succeeds the American industrial barons will grow increasingly rich, while the American commoners will be reduced to paupers.

### Policy of Deception

Roosevelt and his wrecking crew, however, are careful in concealing their ambitions behind their bland smiles; they play a medley of tunes of a beautiful post-war world in which all the people who are willing to work are allegedly assured of their jobs. Brigadier-General Philip Fleming, United States Federal Works Administrator, a few days ago described how the Washington Government developed vast Federal, State, and Municipal public works programs to provide post-war readjustment for the returning American soldiers, and how they need have no anxiety about their future livelihood. He failed to mention, however, that very few of the American forces sent abroad may expect to return safely home.

Harold Callender, writing in the New York Times, also sang his song of a post-war Utopia. He quoted the recent speech by Vice-President Wallace who maintained that "this being the century of common man, the coming peace must mean a better standard of living for all the little people of the world."

Harold Callender also quoted the Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, who not only made it clear that the age of imperialism was at an end, but assured that every one will have plenty. Callender then quoted Ambassador Winant, Miss Perkins, and a number of others who sang no less beautiful songs in praise of the coming post-war world.

### Too Little and Too Late

Significant is the fact that when the leaders of Washington make these Messianic promises, the United Nations are almost to a certainty suffering defeats and bad knocks. The offers of lease-lend aid and the promise of the creation of a second front were made last Spring when Soviet Russia was fearful of the coming German offensive; the recent trek of Willkie to Moscow with an offer or redoubled aid fell upon the barren soil of unenthusiastic Soviet officialdom. Washington's promise to relinquish extraterritoriality reached Chungking when it was gasping its last breath; the latest outburst of promises for an Utopian age by General Fleming, Assistant Secretary of State Berle, Harold Callender, and others, was heard when the battle went against the American forces in the Southwestern Pacific; the Americans' confidence in Roosevelt has decidedly waned in the face of continuous American defeats. This was attested by the result of the Gallup Poll. Eighty-four per cent of the Americans were pro-Roosevelt immediately after the debacle at Hawaii, while in September registering a sharp decline of 14 per cent, it dropped to 70 per cent. Something must be said or done quickly, or the Roosevelt Government will find itself wrecked in the coming election.

Just as we sense by the fall of leaves that Autumn is approaching, so we know that America and the United Nations are suffering knock-out punches and defeats when we hear their leaders turn into harbingers of good time.

### U.S.S.R. Deceived

But Roosevelt and his wrecking crew have no compunction of the heart when they break promises they have made. Before the sound of the promise for a second front which Willkie made at Moscow had subsided in our ear, Senator Nye declared in Washington that "the quicker Moscow realized that there was no backing in America for Willkie's pledge for a second front, the better it would be for Russia, for America is not interested in creating a premature second front which would certainly be the bloodiest and most futile move in world history."

All in all Franklin Roosevelt is the grand Pied Piper of Hamelin. Through the charm of his flute, he cajoles the Americans and the United Nations into following him, promising to lead them to a joyous land "where waters gushed and fruit-trees grew and flowers put forth a fairer hue, and everything was strange and new; the sparrows were brighter than peacock here, and their honey-bees had lost their stings, and horses were born with eagle's wings."

You know what happened to the children of Hamelin who followed the Pied Piper. They were led across fields and rivers, finally to disappear into a dark cavern by the side of a hill. Like them, the United Nations and the common men and women of America who listen to and follow the piping of Franklin Roosevelt, are heading for their doom.

The lease-lend act states that "Washington may accept repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems necessary." What the President will deem necessary as payment remains to be seen. It may be stupendous, for it is well known that his sole ambition is to make his name in history.

For every morsel of aid the dying members of the United Nations receive from Uncle Sam, for every moment of wartime prosperity the American workers are now enjoying, they will some day be required to give up their personal liberty and freedom in payment. They are destined to force national degradation.

MASAO OYAMA

October 31

## *The Morning Glory*

**Matsunaga Teiroku**
**(1564-1645)**

Brief be my life as Heaven wills;
Give me, O gods, the true heart of a flower;
The morning-glory who fulfills
Her perfect destiny within the hour,
With the same energy that thrills
The sturdy fir-trees that for centuries tower!

## *Siesta*

**Matsunaga**

'Tis now the season of the Harvest Moon.
Men gaze the livelong night, and sow the seed
That brings a sweet siesta on the morrow!

## *Contrasts*

**Basho**

The Autumn gloaming deepens into night;
Black 'gainst the slowly-fading orange light,
On withered bough a lonely crow is sitting!

## THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

### Ota Dokan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

### Part III

That the Otas of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi had played an eminent part in cooperation with Yamanouchi Uyesugis in scattering the forces of Ashikaga Shigeuji and in pinning the pretender to Koga need hardly be mentioned but we will skip over this part of the story and deal with what is to posterity Dokan's most important achievement in his eventful career, namely, the building of the Castle of Yedo.

Occupying as he did a strategic position (Shinagawa) which was half-way between Kamakura, the capital of Kanto, and Koga of Shimotsuke where the ousted but unvanquished Shigeuji held his stronghold, Dokan must needs have an adequate defensive headquarters, stronger than a mere yakata, to secure the safety of Musashi from Shigeuji's partizans, and so began in 1456 to build a large-scale castle on the site which is occupied by the Imperial Palace today. It was completed on June 8, the first year of Choroku (1457), and the authentic records continue to add that immediately there sprouted near the fort of the castle a small but growing village of tradesmen dealing in various goods assembled from all parts of surrounding districts.

### The Castle Described

Judging by the later standards, especially after the signal improvement made in the castle architecture, prompted by the introduction of fire-arms in the next century, in the days of Nobunaga, Dokan's Yedo Castle was but a rough and ready sort of structure, hardly meriting the epithet of beautiful or grand. It is written that in 1590 when Iyeyasu as new Lord of Kanto entered the Yedo Castle for the first time, he saw the flooring of the entrance hall made of old ship boards. And yet from a description of the castle, of which there are several versions extant, all of which are painted in more or less glowing terms, it is not difficult to reconstruct the picture of a classic stronghold, by no means unprepossessing in appearance.

The Castle was made roughly of three parts, the inner, the middle, and the outermost walls. Surrounded with many Cho of moats and deeply-dug ditches, spanned by bridges of huge timber, the Castle was entered through five massive gateways, each gate mounted with iron plates, and based upon gigantic rocks. Entering by the front gate one was bewildered with a perfect maze of labyrinthine alleys, to the right and the left, and before coming to the base of the main castle one found over twenty three-storied towers. Within the castle enclosure there were five great wells, deeply sunk, affording limpid water in great abundance, which were said to be never dry even in the worst drought.

In the southern part of the Castle stood the famous "Seisho-ken" (Abode of Serene Quiet) which was Dokan's homestead, and behind it rose several towers, surrounded with residences of his retainers, together with store houses, lavatories, stables, kitchens, etc. In the southern part of the Castle was situated the "Hakusen-tei" (Ship-harboring Arbor) from which one obtained a full view of the bay with its numerous ships and junks at anchor. Elsewhere the Castle ground was dotted with many arbors and smaller edifices, some of them known by such poetical names as "Gansetsu-sai" (Snow-laden Chamber), "Fuji-mi-tei (Fuji-viewing Pavilion). Below the Castle to the south the wavelets of the Pacific were quietly lapping the shores which today are occupied by Sakurada-mon and Hibiya Park, and to which the ground sloped down in a sandy terrace.

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To the west of the Castle there spread the extensive moorland of Musashino with the glorious peak of Fuji soaring in the background; to the east the emerald-green rice-fields lay stretched as far as the eye could reach, with small rivulets criss-crossing them, scintillating in the sun. Toward the northeast the broad belt of a winding river coursed its serene way till it poured into Yedo bay, and it was dotted with fishermen's boats and tradesmen's sailing junks. This was called Asakusa-gawa or the Sumida River. Toward the south the Castle had a splendid view of the ocean, with the village of Shinagawa sleeping peacefully, and, beyond it, the shoreline stretching afar southwestward till it shimmered into the hazy sky. Thus to the east and to the west, to the south and the north, the Castle commanded a resplendent view, and strategically it occupied a site in the center of Musashi which whoever ambitious of controlling Kanto could never hope to accomplish it without first capturing.

Such was the Yedo Jo, known by various names at different times, being sometimes called "Ko Jo" for short, sometimes by "Hirakawa Jo" or "Chiyoda Jo." In the "Abode of

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